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A N.

ENGLISH SPELLING BOOK,

For the USE of SCHOOLS

IN THREE PARTS.

Part I. Treating of MONOSYLLABLES.

Part II. Treating of DISSYLLABLES and POLYSYLLABLES.

Part III. Containing Observations on PRONUNCIATION and ORTHOGRAPHY, by Way of Question and Answer.

WITH A

PREFACE, concerning the Method of Teaching to Read and Spell ENGLISH, particularly adapted to this Book.

The SECOND EDITION, *with large Improvements.*

By ARTHUR MASSON, M. A.

Teacher of Languages in *Edinburgh.*

EDINBURGH:

Printed for the AUTHOR,

By HAMILTON, BALFOUR, & NEILL,
M, DCC, LVII.

AN

ENGLISH

SPELLING BOOK

For the Use of Schools

By THOMAS

Part I. Training of Memory

Part II. Training for Disposition and Power

Part III

Part III. Containing Questions on Pronunciation

and Orthography, by Way of Question and

Answer

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PREFACE, concerning the Method of Teaching

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Teacher of Languages in Eton

LONDON: C. H.

Printed for the Author,

at the Crown Office, Strand.

1840. DO.



DEDICATION.

To the REVEREND

MR. HUGH BLAIR,

One of the MINISTERS of *Edinburgh.*

SIR,

BY inscribing to your Name, a Performance from which I myself claim no Honor, and which, to some, may appear of little Consequence, I am not vain enough to pretend to pay you a Compliment; for I candidly own, that I rather desire to screen myself under the Shade of your respectable Character as a Minister, a Gentleman, and a Scholar.

As I have experienced your Regard to Literature, even in its very Principles, I am persuaded you will approve of an Attempt to lay a rational Foundation for teaching the Youth of this Country their own Language: And, I hope, that my being employed for
several

DEDICATION.

several Years in this Business, will, in some Degree, apologize for my making such an Attempt. I am the more encouraged to expect this, when I call to mind the well known Saying of CICERO,

Quam quisque profitetur artem, in eâ se exerceat.

I am, with the most unfeigned Gratitude for the many Favors I have received at your Hands,

*BY inscribing to your Name, a Person-
name from which I myself claim no
Honor, and which, I may appear of
little Consequence, I am not vain enough to
pretend to pay you a Compliment; for I*

*readily own that I rather desire to be
myself under the Shade of your respectable
Character as a Minister, a Gentleman, and*

and most humble Servant,

*As I have experienced your Regard to
Literature, even in its very Principles, I am
persuaded you will approve of an Attempt to
lay a rational Foundation for teaching the
Youth of this Country their own Language:
And I hope, that my being employed for
several*

AR. MASSON.

P R E F A C E.

IT has frequently been complained of, that Books of this Nature have greatly failed of the Success expected from them, for Want of a proper Directory to guide the Teacher, in using them according to the Plan which the Author had in his Eye. For there are Spelling Books, purposely written in so mysterious a Manner, that one may as well attempt to learn to read and spell English by a Hebrew Grammar as by them. I do not mean, however, to assert, that it is altogether impossible to use these Books with any Success in teaching English; but sure I am, if this be ever done, it must be by the Author himself, or by some Person to whom he hath been pleased to communicate his Method.

The Truth is, the Art of teaching English has been managed, by some, in such a Way, as if there were some Knack or hidden Mystery in it, which has been dignified with the Title of, *The New Method*, &c. I am very far from opposing any reasonable Scheme, which may prove an Ease to the Master as well as the Scholar; but, for my own Part, I must confess, I know no *Recipe* for teaching a Child to read equal to that of indefatigable Industry and Diligence.

The Observations which are contained in this Performance are gathered from a more than ordinary Attention, for many Years, to the Manner of those who have been esteemed the best Judges, and from a careful Perusal of most Books which have been published on this Subject. And, as it is the Business of every Writer to make his Subject as intelligible as possible, I shall endeavour
briefly

briefly to explain the Plan, by which I intend the Book should be taught.

It is divided into three Parts. The *first* is Monosyllabic; the *second* treats of Dissyllables and Polysyllables; and the *third*, which may be considered as a Supplement to the *two* former, contains Observations on Pronunciation and Orthography. As our Language greatly abounds in Monosyllables, I have treated of them at great Length; and when a Child is able to read them well, there will remain little Trouble to teach him Words of any Number of Syllables, these being only a Continuation of so many Syllables pronounced after one another.

The Foundation of all Reading is the thorough Knowledge of the Letters; great Pains therefore should be taken with the Child to make him understand them, and pronounce them properly. In the two first Pages, the Alphabets are arranged into various Classes; but it is only in the Knowledge of the small Roman Characters that the Child should be initiated. In doing this, perhaps, it may not be thought proper to put a Book into his Hands at first. Some such ingenious Method might be contrived, as has been recommended by Mr. *Locke*. I have used four small Cubes with Success. I pasted upon one of them the six Vowels, and upon the other three the Consonants, and made the Child throw the Cube of the Vowels, till he should cast up an *a*, *i* or *o*, &c. and so with the Consonants. When he hits on the Letter proposed he draws the Stake, which may be whatever the Teacher shall judge proper.

This

This Method might be followed likewise in teaching to join Syllables, and I doubt not but it might be carried so far as to bring the Child to read. It may be practised, however, with greater Success in private Families than in a public School.

There are some of the Letters which Children are most apt to pronounce amiss, such as *D. R. S.* In order to remedy this, great Pains should be employed in pronouncing them before them, and in making them pronounce them after you. They should likewise be shewn in what Position the Organs of Speech ought to be, in order to pronounce them aright. It will greatly facilitate the Progress of the Scholar, that he be taught to pronounce the Powers of the Letters; and it is on this Plan that the Book proceeds. Care should be taken to make the Child distinguish the similar Letters.

After that the Child is Master of the Letters, he is next to be taught to join them together into Syllables. The simplest Syllables are such as consist either of a Vowel before a Consonant, or of a Consonant before a Vowel, as *ab, ba*; all the possible Positions of these are inserted in an Alphabetical Order at the third Page; and if the Child be taught the Powers of the Letters he will read them very readily. In order to prevent him from getting them by Rote, they are placed promiscuously at the Foot of the Page, and at the Top of the Fourth, out of the Alphabetical Order.

The *third* Section continued to the *sixth* Line of the 9th Page, contains all the possible Positions of a Vowel between two Consonants, digested in
an

an Alphabetical Order. In reading these the Child will have no more to do than to pronounce the Powers of the Letters deliberately after one another, always keeping the Sound of the last Letter till he has got the next, thus, *b-a-b, bab*: But it may be observed, that in this Case, as well as in others of like Nature, if the Child's Capacity cannot take up this Method, he may be taught to read the Syllables, by pronouncing each of the Letters separately, always joining the last pronounced one to the former, thus, *b, a, ba; b, bab*: As a *Praxis* on the Whole, the Section concludes with a Table collected from the former out of the Alphabetical Order.

The initial double and triple Consonants, with the Vowels after them, are arranged in Alphabetical Order; then there is a Table of them ending with a Consonant, out of the Alphabetical Order. In reading these, the same may be observed as of the Syllables which consist of a Vowel between two Consonants; thus the Syllable *brog* should be read *b-r-o-g*.

Hitherto the Letters have had one uniform Sound, for I have purposely avoided to insert any Syllables wherein their Sounds are changed; but at Sect. V. Page 11. the soft Sounds of *c* and *g* are to be learned. Here it will be proper to accustom the Scholar to pronounce the Syllables *ce, ci, cy*, and *ge, gi, gy*, at once, without naming the Letters separately, always taking Care to give *c* and *g* their soft Sounds. He should likewise join the final Consonant without any Interruption. The Child is next to learn the Sound of *y* as a Consonant before a Vowel. It has nearly the Sound of *i* in *if*. As these two Tables are inserted

serted Alphabetically, at the Middle of the 12th Page there is a short Table collected promiscuously from both.

Sect. *sixth* treats of the silent *e*: The first Table exhibits its simplest Use, as lengthening the Syllable. This Table, if the Teacher chuse, may be taught before the soft Sounds of *c* and *g*, as the Letters in it have no Variety of Sound. The *second* Table contains Examples of silent *e* lengthening *i* and *u*, and softening *c* and *g*, in reading which it will be right to observe these Sounds, without first giving their common Sounds. The *third* Table may be considered as a *Praxis* on the former two, as it contains Examples of the various Uses of silent *e*. The initial, double and triple Consonants which have occurred hitherto have had no Sound different from the Powers of the Letters, which we suppose the Child to have learned in the Beginning; but as there are several which have some Peculiarity in their Pronunciation, it will be necessary to learn them apart: they are contained in the 7th Section. In reading them the Child should be taught to give them their proper Sounds at once, without expressing separately the Letters which compose them: Thus, whenever he sees *ph* or *kn*, he should be accustomed to say *f* and *n*. The short Table at the End of the Section, may serve as a *Praxis* on them all, at the same Time that it is a further Exemplification of the Uses of silent *e*.

The *eighth* Section, which treats of final, double and triple Consonants, requires no particular Observation, further than may be gathered from the Section which treats of them in the third Part of the Book. Though we have said that in Words ending in *le* the *e* is shortly to be pronounced be-

fore*l*, yet, in reading the Examples, it may answer the Purpose as well to make the Child look on *e* as silent.

Sect. ninth treats of the Diphthongs, in teaching which it will be proper to make the Child observe their Sounds, without pronouncing the Letters separately: Thus, whenever he sees *ee*, he should be taught to give them the same Sound with *i* in *if*, and *oo* the same as *u* in *full*. As a *Praxis* on all the Diphthongs the Section concludes with a Table of them taken promiscuously.

It may perhaps be necessary to give Notice to the Teacher, that, in this, as well as in the second Part of the Book, he will find some Words which have no Signification, and which are only inserted as Sounds to exemplify the Rules. As Children are often diffculted in reading proper Names, the *tenth* Section contains a List of these not exceeding one Syllable; but as many of them are foreign, and consequently not sounded according to the Directions in the former Sections, it is left to the Judgment of the Master to teach them, either in the Order they are inserted, or otherwise.

The remaining Sections of the first Part are taken up with Lessons in reading Monosyllables. These begin with the simplest and easiest, and proceed gradually to the more difficult. If some of the first appear trifling and childish, it must be considered, that it is not here our Business to study fine Composition, but to adapt the Lessons to the Capacities of Children, and, at the same time, to make them serve as Illustrations of what they have already learned.

I should have taken Notice, that as there are several Definitions and Directions in this Part of the Book, above the Comprehension of Children,

I do not mean that, when they begin to read, their Memories should be burdened with these; I would rather advise, that they should be taught the Tables, and the Examples of the Rules, in a mechanic or practical Way at first: thus they may learn the Sounds of all the initial, double Consonants, and double Vowels, without being taught either what an initial double Consonant or a double Vowel is. When they begin to read it will be Time enough to teach them the theoretical Part of the Book; and this, more properly, comes under the *third* Part.

The *first* Section of the *second* Part is very long, comprehending no less than ten Rules for the Division of Syllables. These Rules may, probably, be reckoned superfluous, as the Ear is recommended as the best Guide in dividing Syllables; but it must be considered, that a good Ear can be of no Service to the Child till he is able to pronounce the Word; and 'tis only with a View to facilitate his Reading that we would prescribe Rules. In any Event the Tables, which are the Examples of the Rules, will be of great Use, as they will be a large Fund for the Scholar's Practice; and if the Teacher incline, he may defer the Rules till he come to the theoretical Part.

As the Examples are divided by Hyphens, the Child will have no more to do but to pronounce each Syllable distinctly by itself, according to the Directions which have been already given, only taking care to observe the Accent.

The *second* Section contains some general Pronunciations, with which, as they often occur, it will be necessary that the Scholar be thoroughly acquainted. The Table of Words, wherein the single Consonant sounds double, does not comprehend all the Words which have a double Ac-

cent, so that it is left to the Teacher to supply that Defect in the Course of the Scholar's Practice in Reading.

The *third* Section contains the general Rule, with three Exceptions, for finding out the Number of Syllables in a Word. This, if carefully taught, will be a vast Help to the Child in Reading and Spelling.

The *fourth* Section contains a List of proper Names of *two* Syllables, the Usefulness of which is apparent to every body; for, without being able to read proper Names, it will be impossible to read a common News-paper.

The *fifth* Section is a promiscuous Collection of Words undivided, from the preceeding Tables. In reading these the Child will be exercised in finding out the Number of Syllables, and in dividing them properly according to the foregoing Rules.

The *sixth* Section contains Lessons in reading Words not exceeding *two* Syllables; so that the Book proceeds in an uniform and gradual Method. The Dissyllables of the last Lesson are undivided; for, after reading the former, which are divided by Hyphens, it may be supposed that the Child will be able to make out these.

The *seventh* Section comprehends common Words, and the *eighth* proper Names of three Syllables. Of each there are three Tables; the *first* of Words accented on the *first* Syllable; the *second* on the *second*, and the *third* on the *third*. In teaching these, the Master will find it a great Ease to himself, and Advantage to his Scholars, to form into a Class all those in his School who are advanced thus far; the Class might consist of a Dozen, or of any Number which the Teacher shall judge most proper; and they

they should be accustomed to divide the Syllables amongst them after the following Manner : Suppose the Word to be read to be *Abdicate*; the first Scholar should pronounce aloud the Syllable *Ab*, the second the Syllable *di*, the third should join both *ab-di*, the fourth should pronounce the Syllable *cate*, and the fifth read the Word entire *ab-di-cate*; and so with any other Word. The same Method ought to be taken in teaching all the Tables of Polysyllables which afterwards occur : And as the different Tables are differently accented, the Scholar should understand on what Syllable of the Word the Accent in each Table is placed, and should be always made to observe it. In order to render each Scholar of the Class attentive to the Syllable pronounced by his Comrade, it might be of great Service to stir them up to Ambition, by turning from his Place in the Class him who shall pronounce amiss any Syllable of the Word, or the Word itself, and by giving it to him who shall pronounce it aright. A Method of this Nature is very strongly recommended by Mr. ROLLIN in his *Belles Lettres*, where he treats of the Studies proper for Children, and tells us, that he himself visited a School at *Orleans*, where it was practised with such Success, that although there were upwards of an hundred Scholars in it, there was not to be heard the least Noise or Confusion.

The ninth Section is made up of Words of three Syllables undivided, promiscuously collected from the preceeding Tables, being a *Praxis* on them. When the Child is learning to read these Tables, it might have a good Effect to make him spell so much from them every Day. But the Exercises of Spelling should not be confined to the
Tables

Tables alone, for he should be made spell a Part of every Piece he reads. When he has learned the theoretical Part, this will be a most useful Employment; for he will then be able to give an Account of the Sounds of the Vowels, Consonants, double Vowels, of the Division of Syllables, &c. which will be a Kind of Analysis of the Piece.

The *tenth* Section comprehends *seven* Lessons in reading Words not exceeding three Syllables, in which, except in the last two, the Words of *three* Syllables are divided by Hyphens.

The *eleventh*, *twelfth* and *thirteenth* Sections treat of Words of *four* Syllables, in the same Order as was observed in Words of *three* Syllables; so that what was said of the former is applicable to the latter. The *fourteenth* Section contains Tables of Words of *five* Syllables; the *fifteenth* of *six*, *seven* and *eight* Syllables. The *sixteenth* Section contains Lists of proper Names of *five* and *six* Syllables: The *seventeenth* a Table of *five* Syllables and upwards promiscuously collected from the preceeding Tables. In reading the Tables of these *four* last Sections there is need of no other Directions than those which have been given concerning Words of *three* Syllables; for a Word of any Number of Syllables may be divided, in the Class, in the same Manner as we have directed for dividing *Abdicate*.

The *eighteenth* Section contains some Rules for knowing the Accent of Words, which, though they do not comprehend all Words, will be of some Use.

The *last* Section consists of Lessons in reading Words of any Number of Syllables, some of which are divided by Hyphens, and others undivided. By this Method the Child will be more easily

easily brought to read than if he had begun with undivided Words all at once.

Though the *third* Part be not intended to be regularly taught till the Scholar has made some Progress in Reading; yet the Teacher should have it always in his Eye, and gradually communicate to his Pupil the Directions in it, which are within the Reach of his Understanding. In the *first* and *second* Parts the Rules are mostly of a general Kind, but here all the Deviations from them are to be found. The Subject of this Part has been so well handled by others, that little remained but to set what they had said in a just and clear Light; and I should not at all have meddled with it, but without something of this Nature the Book would have been incomplete.

I shall now sum up this Preface with some general Directions. As Children are not to be supposed to have so much Understanding as to enter into the Spirit of an Author, and to comprehend his Meaning, the only Method whereby they can at first be brought to read with any Propriety and Grace, is by the Ear. For this Purpose, the Teacher will find it of Use to read before the Scholars, with a distinct and audible Voice, every Piece of English which he designs they should read well, and to make them read it after him.

In doing this they should be made to observe, very nicely, the Stops and Pauses, according to the Directions in the *third* Part of this Book. In order to make the Scholars more attentive to these Directions, it may be proper at first to use the Method of beating Time, as is practised in Music. This may be done by knocking on a Table, as many times as the Stop requires: If the Stop be a Comma, you are to give one Knock; if it be

a Semicolon, you give two Knocks; at a Colon you give three; and at a full Point or Period you give four. This Method, it is true, will make the Child stop a little longer than is necessary, as he will wait always until he hear the Knock; but this is however the safest Error, as it can be easily corrected, as soon as you shall have no Occasion for knocking, which will be, how soon he knows perfectly all the different Stops, and their Uses. In the Bible, one may often find the Stops misplaced, every Verse having generally a full Stop at the End of it, whether the Sense be complete or not. So that in teaching to read that Book, I would not desire the Scholar to let his Voice fall at every Point, so much as he should do in reading any other Book. When he begins to read the Bible, it will be necessary that he learn to know the Chapters and Verses as they are marked. This he will easily do if he be taught the Figures and Capitals, and their Uses.

In reading either Prose or Verse, the Scholar should be taught never to alter the Pronunciation of a Word; for even in Rhyme, if after pronouncing the Words aright, the Lines will not form a just Rhyme, it is not the Fault of the Reader, but of the Poet.

The best and most general Rule therefore of reading, not only Rhyme, but all Kinds of English Verse, is, to pronounce every Word and Sentence as if it were Prose, observing the Stops with great Exactness, giving each Syllable its due Accent, and each Word its proper Emphasis, and taking Care to stop at every Line where even there is no Point about half as long as a Comma, just to give Notice that the Line is ended.

ENGLISH SPELLING BOOK.

PART I. SECT I. The Alphabet.

Roman Characters.

Italic.

Names of the Letters.

A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
L
M
N
O
P
Q
R
S
T
U
V
W
X
Y
Z

A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
L
M
N
O
P
Q
R
S
T
U
V
W
X
Y
Z
†
A

Ay
Bee
See
Dee
E
Eff
Gee
Ayth
I
Jay
Cay
Ell
Em
En
O
Pee
Cu
Ar
Efs
Tee
Yu
Vee
Double yu
Eks
Wi
Zed

The

The Alphabet is divided into VOWELS and CONSONANTS: six of the Letters are VOWELS, and the rest CONSONANTS.

The small ROMAN VOWELS are,

a e i o u y.

The ROMAN CONSONANTS small are,

b c d f g h j k l m n p q r s t v w x y z.

The ITALIC VOWELS small,

a e i o u y.

The ITALIC CONSONANTS small,

b c d f g h j k l m n p q r s t v w x y z.

The ROMAN VOWELS and CONSONANTS big,

A E I O U Y.

BCDEFGHJKLMNPQRSTVWXYZ.

The ITALIC VOWELS and CONSONANTS big,

A E I O U Y.

BCDEFGHJKLMNPQRSTVWXYZ.

The small ROMAN LETTERS out of order,
q f g m r o x b h i u d l f a w n v z t c j y s e p k.

The big ROMAN LETTERS out of order,

Q D R N B U G A L M J H P S T O C Z
W K Y V X I F E.

SIMILAR LETTERS small,

b d p q c e f f l i n u r t

SIMILAR LETTERS big,

A V B R D P C G F E I L O Q M W.

SPELLING BOOK.

LETTERS knit, or joined together,

et fi fi fh ff fr fl fl fi fi fl

S E C T. I I.

Simple Syllables.

ab	eb	ib	ob	ub	ba	be	bi	bo	bu	by
ac	ec	ic	oc	uc	ca			co	cu	
ad	ed	id	od	ud	da	de	di	do	du	dy
af	ef	if	of	uf	fa	fe	fi	fo	fu	fy
ag	eg	ig	og	ug	ga			go	gu	
ak	ek	ik	ok	uk	ha	he	hi	ho	hu	hy
al	el	il	ol	ul	ja	je	ji	jo	ju	jy
am	em	im	om	um	ka	ke	ki	ko	ku	ky
an	en	in	on	un	la	le	li	lo	lu	ly
ap	ep	ip	op	up	ma	me	mi	mo	mu	my
ar	er	ir	or	ur	na	ne	ni	no	nu	ny
as	es	is	os	us	pa	pe	pi	po	pu	py
at	et	it	ot	ut	qua	que	qui	quo	quu	quy
av	ev	iv	ov	uv	ra	re	ri	ro	ru	ry
ax	ex	ix	ox	ux	sa	se	si	so	su	sy
az	ez	iz	oz	uz	ta	te	ti	to	tu	ty
					va	ve	vi	vo	vu	vy
					wa	we	wi	wo		
					xa	xe	xi	xo	xu	xy
					za	ze	zi	zo	zu	zy

Simple Syllables out of the Alphabetical order.

GO de if of to is at he fy ax wo so or ox
 up uz ix oz wa ux bo ob os te za ir
 no an in it po qua my jo og iz on im py co by
 ex ez xo jy ga eg ry ot en vi pa qui om ip an
 vu na ky ba bi mo fe es az ir il al ri le hy fa
 dy

AN ENGLISH

dy do cu un us be ed di ac ca ux zu ka u pi
 me eb vo ne ga zy ob ut xa que iv am la e be
 ca er ke mi uf gu du ib ac fu ie ac ug ot ly en
 ny ip ul ep ko um nu ar ny ur pa os ot ty fu
 uv fi ve ux vy xe zo oz va ez quy za xy quur ki
 ek jy wa ok ur we ju ho.

S E C T. III.

Syllables with a Vowel between two Consonants.

bab	beb	bib	bob	bub	bac	bec	bic	boe	buc
cab		cob	cub		cae		coc	cue	
dab	deb	dib	dob	dub	dac	dec	dic	doc	duc
fab	feb	fib	fob	fub	fac	fec	fic	foe	fuc
gab		gob	gub		gac		goc	guc	
hab	heb	hib	hob	hub	hae	hec	hic	hoe	huc
jab	jeb	jib	job	jub	jac	jec	jic	joe	juc
kab	keb	kib	kob	kub	kac	kec	kie	koc	kuc
lab	leb	lib	lob	lub	lac	lec	lie	loc	luc
mab	meb	mib	mob	mub	mac	mec	mic	moc	muc
nab	neb	nib	nob	nub	nac	nec	nic	noc	nuc
pab	peb	pib	pob	pub	pac	pec	pic	poc	puc
quab	queb	quib	quob		quac	quec	quic	quoc	
rab	reb	rip	rob	rub	rac	rec	ric	roc	ruc
fab	feb	fib	fob	fub	fac	fec	fic	foc	fuc
tab	teb	tib	tob	tub	tac	tec	tic	toc	tuc
vab	veb	vib	vob	vub	vac	vec	vic	voc	vuc
wab	web	wib	wob	wub	wac	wec	wic	woc	wuc
xab	xeb	xib	xob	xub	xac	xec	xic	xoc	xuc
zab	zeb	zib	zob	zub	zac	zec	zie	zoc	zuc
bad	bed	bid	bod	bud	bae	bee	bie	boe	buc
cad		cod	cud		cae		coe	cuc	
dad	ded	did	dod	dud	dae	dee	die	doe	duc
								fad	

S P E L L I N G B O O K. 5

fad fed fid fod fud	faf fef fif fof fuf
gad god gud	gaf gof guf
had hed hid hod hud	haf hef hif hof huf
jad jed jid jod jud	jaf jef jif jof juf
kad ked kid kod kud	kaf kef kif kof kuf
lad led lid lod lud	laf lef lif lof luf
mad med mid mod mud	maf mef mif mos mus
nad ned nid nod nud	naf nef nif nof nuf
pad ped pid pod pud	paf pef pif pos puf
quad qued quid quod	quaf quef quif quof
rad red rid rod rud	raf ref rif rof ruf
sad sed sid sod sud	saf sef sif sof suf
tad ted tid tod tud	taf tef tif tof tuf
vad ved vid vod vud	vaf vef vif vof vuf
wad wed wid wod wud	waf wef wif wof wuf
xad xed xid xod xud	xaf xef xif xof xuf
zad zed zid zod zud	zaf zef zif zof zuf

bag beg big bog bug	bak bek bik bok buk
cag cog cug	cak cok cuk
dag deg dig dog dug	dak dek dik dok duk
fag feg fig fog fug	fak fek fik fok fuk
gag gog gug	gak gok guk
hag heg hig hog hug	hak hek hik hok huk
jag jeg jig jog jug	jak jek jik jok juk
kag keg kig kog kug	kak kek kik kok kuk
lag leg lig log lug	lak lek lik lok luk
mag meg mig mog mug	mak mek mik mok muk
nag neg nig nog nug	nak nek nik nok nuk
pag peg pig pog pug	pak pek pik pok puk
quag queg quig quog	quak quek quik quok
rag reg rig rog rug	rak rek rik rok ruk
sag seg sig sog sug	sak sek sik sok suk

tag

tag	teg	tig	tog	tug	tak	tek	tik	tok	tuk
vag	veg	vig	vog	vug	vak	vek	vik	vok	vuk
wag	weg	wig	wog	wug	wak	wek	wik	wok	wuk
xag	xeg	xig	xog	xug	xak	xek	xik	xok	xuk
zag	zeg	zig	zog	zug	zak	zek	zik	zok	zuk

bal	bel	bil	bol	bul	bam	bem	bim	bom	bum
cal	col	cul	cam	com	cum				
dal	del	dil	dol	dul	dam	dem	dim	dom	dum
fal	fel	fil	fol	ful	fam	fem	fim	fom	fum
gal	gol	gul	gam	gom	gum				
hal	hel	hil	hol	hul	ham	hem	him	hom	hum
jal	jel	jil	jol	jul	jam	jem	jim	jom	jum
kal	kel	kil	kol	kul	kam	kem	kim	kom	kum
lal	lel	lil	lol	lul	lam	lem	lim	lom	lum
malmel	mil	mol	mul	mam	mem	mim	mom	mum	
nal	nel	nil	nol	nul	nam	nem	nim	nom	num
pal	pèl	pil	pol	pul	pam	pem	pim	pom	pum
qual	quel	quil	quol	quam	quem	quim	quom		
ral	rel	ril	rol	rul	ram	rem	rim	rom	rum
sal	sel	sil	sol	sul	sam	sem	sim	som	sum
tal	tel	til	tol	tul	tam	tem	tim	tom	tum
val	vel	vil	vol	vul	vam	vem	vim	vom	vum
wal	wel	wil	wol	wul	wam	wem	wim	wom	wum
xal	xel	xil	xol	xul	xam	xem	xim	xom	xum
zal	zel	zil	zol	zul	zam	zem	zim	zom	zum

ban	ben	bin	bon	bun	bap	bep	bip	bop	bup
can	con	cun	cap	cop	cup				
dan	den	din	don	dun	dap	dep	dip	dop	dup
fan	fen	fin	fon	fun	fap	fep	fip	fop	fup
gan	gon	gun	gap	gop	gup				
han	hen	hin	hon	hun	hap	hep	hip	hop	hup
jan	jen	jin	jon	jun	jap	jep	jip	jop	jup
kan	ken	kin	kon	kun	kap	kep	kip	kop	kup
									lap

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lan len lin lon lund
man men min mon mun
nan nen nin non nun
pan pen pin pon pun
quan quen quin quon
ran ren rin ron run
fan fen fin fon fun
tan ten tin ton tun
van ven vin von vun
wan wen win won wun
xan xen xin xon xun
zan zen zin zon zun

bar ber bir bor bur
car cor cur
dar der dir dor dur
far fer fir for fur
gar gor gur
har her hir hor hur
jar jer jir jor jur
kar ker kir kor kur
lar ler lir lor lur
mar mer mir mor mur
nar ner nir nor nur
par per pir por pur
quar quer quir quor
rar rer rir ror rur
far fer fir for fur
tar ter tir tor tur
var ver vir vor vur
war wer wir wor wur
xar xer xir xor xur
zar zer zir zor zur

lap lep lip lop lup
map mep mip mop mup
nap nep nip nop nup
pap pep pip pop pup
quap quep quip quop
rap rep rip rop rup
sap sep sip sop sup
tap tep tip top tup
vap vep vip vop vup
wap wep wip wop wup
xap xep xip xop xup
zap zep zip zop zap

bas bes bis bos bus
cas cos cus
das des dis dos dus
fas fes fis fos fus
gas gos gus
has hes his hos hus
jas jes jis jos jus
kas kes kis kos kus
las les lis los lus
mas mes mis mos mus
nas nes nis nos nus
pas pes pis pos pus
quas ques quis quos
ras res ris ros rus
sas ses sis sos sus
tas tes tis tos tus
vas ves vis vos vus
was wes wis wos wus
xas xes xis xos xus
zas zes zis zos zus

bat

bat	bet	bit	bot	but	bav	bev	biv	bov	buy
cat	cet	cot	cut	cav	cov	cuv			
dat	det	dit	dot	dut	dav	dev	div	dov	duv
fat	fet	fit	for	fut	fav	fev	fiv	fov	fuv
gat	get	git	got	gut	gav		gov	guv	
hat	het	hit	hot	hut	hav	hev	hiv	hov	huv
jat	jet	jit	jot	jut	jav	jev	jiv	jov	juv
kat	ket	kit	kot	kut	kav	kev	kiv	kov	kuv
lat	let	lit	lot	lut	lav	lev	liv	lov	luv
mat	met	mit	mot	mut	mav	mev	miv	mov	muu
nat	net	nit	not	nut	nav	nev	niv	nov	nuv
pat	pet	pit	pot	put	pav	pev	piv	pov	puv
quat	quet	quit	quot		quav	quev	quiv	quov	
rat	ret	rit	rot	rut	rav	rev	riv	rov	ruv
sat	set	sit	sot	sut	sav	sev	siv	sov	suu
tat	tet	tit	tot	tut	tav	tev	tiv	tov	tuv
vat	vet	vit	vot	vut	vav	vev	viv	vov	vuv
wat	wet	wit	wot	wut	wav	wev	wiv	wov	wuv
xat	xet	xit	xot	xut	xav	xev	xiv	xov	xuv
zat	zet	zit	zot	zut	zav	zev	ziv	zov	zuv
bax	bex	bix	box	bux	baz	bez	biz	boz	buz
cax			cox	cux	caz		coz	cuz	
dax	dex	dix	dox	dux	daz	dez	diz	doz	duz
fax	fex	fix	fox	fux	faz	fez	fiz	foz	fuz
gax			gox	gux	gaz		goz	guz	
hax	hex	hix	hox	hux	haz	hez	hiz	hoz	huz
jax	jex	jix	jox	jux	jaz	jez	jiz	joz	juz
kax	kex	kix	kox	kux	kaz	kez	kiz	koz	kuz
lax	lex	lix	lox	lux	laz	lez	liz	loz	luz
max	mex	mix	mox	mux	maz	mez	miz	moz	muz
nax	nex	nix	nox	nux	naz	nez	niz	noz	nuz
pax	pex	pix	pox	pux	paz	pez	piz	poz	puz
quax	quex	quix	quox		quaz	quez	quiz	quoz	
rax	rex	rix	rox	ruu	raz	rez	riz	roz	ruz

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fax	fex	fix	fox	ful	faz	fez	fiz	foz	fuz
tax	tek	tix	tox	tur	taz	tez	tiz	toz	tuz
vax	vex	vix	vox	vux	vaz	vez	viz	voz	vuz
wax	wex	wix	wox	wux	waz	wez	wiz	woz	wuz
xax	xex	xix	xox	xux	xaz	xex	xiz	xoz	xuz

Syllables with a Vowel between two Consonants out of the Alphabetical order.

B AG dab mat lag wig dim lep bon gag leg
 meg gap bid gon gom has tam him got bub
 mum gar tag dis gas goh god lur ken rim lib lid
 dag mot lot but cat cup nib gak hog nor not mad
 tod jug jot rag box bed nut sot fox gap lug fin
 quag wig war tax bit tub ken nad fun for fat cod
 fop got mor log big got pab nag kil won man sum
 pit mon fib gun pox rot sod vil vos fan sip din loc
 fad xan let son tin rot lif don job pig dog rum dok
 mab fol bap tip ban fir las fiz tax den fog sup din
 dol hot pap rat ved kin hip hon tug quib wen hit
 cox sun non wit did wax tim cop put dim rig can
 fat run top quot gut far pot beg fur mug cog lim
 bur jos fil vir los pop gal fig his ram rob dar fom
 mir cob gol bom rib san nox xer zeg rit zol.

S E C T. V.

Of Initial double and triple Consonants.

Def. An Initial double or triple Consonant, is any two or three Consonants, which when a Vowel is put after them, can make an easy and perfect sound, or any two or three Consonants which can begin a word.

Bl	bla	ble	bli	blo	blu	bly
Br	bra	bre	bri	bro	bru	bry
			B			Cl

Cl	cla	cle	cli	clo	clu	cly
Cr	cra	cre	cri	cra	eru	cry
Dr	dra	dre	dri	dro	dru	dry
Dw	dwa	dwe	dwi	dwo	dwu	dwy
Fl	fla	fle	fli	flo	flu	fly
Fr	fra	fre	fri	fro	fru	fry
Gl	gla	gle	gli	glo	glu	gly
Gr	gra	gre	gri	gro	gru	gry
Pl	pla	ple	pli	plo	plu	ply
Pr	pra	pre	pri	pro	pru	pry
Sc	ſca	ſke	ſki	ſco	ſcu	ſky
Sk	ſka			ſko	ſku	
Sl	ſla	ſle	ſli	ſlo	ſlu	ſly
Sm	ſma	ſme	ſmi	ſmo	ſmu	ſmy
Sn	ſna	ſne	ſni	ſno	ſnu	ſny
Sp	ſpa	ſpe	ſpi	ſpo	ſpu	ſpy
Squ	ſqua	ſque	ſqui	ſquo	ſquu	ſquy
St	ſta	ſte	ſti	ſto	ſtu	ſty
Sw	ſwa	ſwe	ſwi	ſwo	ſwu	ſwy
Tt	tra	tre	tri	tro	tru	try
Tw	twa	twe	twi	two	twu	twy
Scr	ſcra	ſcre	ſcri	ſcro	ſcru	ſcry
Spl	ſpla	ſple	ſpli	ſplo	ſplu	ſply
Spr	ſpra	ſpre	ſpri	ſpro	ſpru	ſpry
Str	ſtra	ſtre	ſtri	ſtro	ſtru	ſtry

Syllables beginning with the Initial double or triple Consonants, which are inserted in the preceeding Table.

BLAB clod slap skin trig scob crab drad
bled snap sprag drab bled glad brog from
trap flat prig plad glut smug crum drum scab
stut flog frog plat clog strap squab crip spat flum
trud squat stab fled sprat prog skip swab drag fret
blot glog sprig grum snot plum twin slet tret slip
drug

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drug strid spun drop cram crop dram drap prop
 plug clan swam squib brim plan spit plod flux strop
 blob plot spur span stud star stob prim brat stip
 drub prop spin club crag spot trot scar scot shub
 grim flax strut snag stir.

S E C T. V.

The soft sound of (c) and (g) before e i and y.

ce	ci	cy	ge	gi	gy
ceb	cib	cyb	geb	gib	gyb
cec	cic	cyc	gec	gic	gyc
ced	cid	cyd	ged	gid	gyd
cef	cif	cyf	gef	gif	gyf
ceg	cig	cyg	geg	gig	gyg
cek	cik	cyk	gek	gik	gyk
cel	cil	cyl	gel	gil	gyl
cem	cim	cym	gem	gim	gym
cen	cin	cyn	gen	gin	gyn
cep	cip	cyp	gep	gip	gyp
cer	cir	cyr	ger	gir	gyr
ces	cis	cys	ges	gis	gys
cet	cit	cyt	get	git	gyt
cev	civ	cyv	gev	giv	gyv
cex	cix	cyx	gex	gix	gyx
cez	ciz	cyz	gez	giz	gyz

The sound of the Consonant (y) before a Vowel.

ya	ye	yi	yo	yu
yab	yeb	yib	yob	yub
yac	yec	yic	yoc	yuc
yad	yed	yid	yod	yud
yaf	yef	yif	yof	yuf
yag	yeg	yig	yog	yug

yak	yek	yik	yok	yuk
yal	yel	yil	yol	yul
yam	yem	yim	yom	yum
yan	yen	yin	yon	yun
yap	yep	yip	yop	yup
yar	yer	yir	yor	yur
yas	yes	yis	yos	yus
yat	yet	yit	yot	yut
yav	yev	yiv	yov	yuv
yax	yex	yix	yox	yux
yaz	yez	yiz	yoz	yuz

Examples of the soft sound of (c) and (g) before (e) (i) and (y), and of the sound of (y) before a Vowel, out of the Alphabetical order,

G IG cel ger yon gis cyr yes gin ged gys cid
gel cis gir cic gyl gim geb gic cil ced cem
gig gir ges gep cim yar yet gil gen ger cit cin cys
yor cib gir gyl yol yok cyr gyp yel yam civ gev
gyv gez yag gix gip ceg get cef cyg yom gec gyg
gep.

S E C T. VI.

Of the silent E.

Monosyllables having a Vowel betwixt two Consonants with final or silent (e) lengthening the Syllable.

B ABE bade rake date raze sope rome game
cade bake fake came rose mope cose fate
same lape dade cake rake dame bere tome gate
gore lame fade fake wake fame bone rape hate
name home robe joke bode safe rode coke hake
mede bare dome wane bate note rose lose gape
jade bale tape more late rope dole core none lape
dale lake mate wove wore done love jove dale
make

make name gone pore care pate hale bole tame
nape some fare come here bore pale cane rake
gave mare cave hare fane have pare quake made
cale lave nave gole cove pave yore hose rade case
pope wore vote baze maze wase mole fane fore
hope nose pole cone lote gare kate tale pere gale
reke fore tone dote wade yoke vane vale yone
yale woke.

*Silent (e) lengthening the sound of (i) and (u) and
softening (c) and (g.)*

B I K E dile fite mine nine pite rise size time
vine dire fire mile nile pite rise tike vile fine
fine line like pine quite cube tube duke luke nuke
juke puke nude rude gule fume cure lure june tune
pure sure fuse muse lute dure fume.

ace bace dace face lace mace pace race face tace
vace bece dece fece gece lece metce pece rece fece
tece vece cove doce focce goce loce moce poce roce
foce toce voce.

ice dice lice mice nice rice tice vice duece juce
luce cuce puce tuce muce vuce.

age bage cage dage gage rage sage quage wage
sege lege mege vege doge loge lige fige dige cuge
juge ruge fuge fuge.

*Monosyllables having a Vowel between an Initial
double or triple Consonant and a single Consonant
with final or silent (e) lengthening the sound of that
Vowel and softening (c) and (g.)*

G L E B E globe place blame cloke truce spice
spruce space blade croke flame trice crude
bribe glade brace strife frame smoke prude trace
price

price drive stage spoke swine grace scribe stroke
 swage tribe slice blake spade stake scate scare clove
 trade brake glove glide glore clime brine bride
 crake prone smile strike slide pride scrape plane
 swane sluice scrole scene gripe snipe strole broke
 stripe spite snore tribe tripe trite grope prize scope
 prose spire stope brave grate grave crave square
 swore glaze smite graze strave sware sprite slave.

It is to be remarked that these words which
 were formerly written with a silent (e) are still
 pronounced as if the (e) was expressed, such as,
 kind bind find mind wind blind comb womb
 tomb, &c.

S E C T VII.

**Of Initial double Consonants which have some
 peculiarity in their pronunciation.**

*The most general pronunciation of the Initial double
 Consonant (ch)*

Ch cha che chi cho chu chy
 chat chal chil chus char chib chip cham
 chan chel chim chin chip cher ches chic
 chid chim chin chop chit choc chol chop
 chub chuc chuf chum chuk chym.

The pronunciation of the Initial double Consonant (gn.)

Gn gna gne gni gno gnu gny
 gnab gnac gnaf gnag gnep gnar gnas
 gnam gnot gnid gnir gniv gnol
 gnos gnur gnut gnuy.

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The pronunciation of the Initial double Consonant (kn.)

Kn kna kne kni kno knu kny
knab knac knag knal knif knig knit
knoc knot knic knip knol knuc knul
knum knus knyd.

The pronunciation of the Initial double Consonant (ph)

Ph pha phe phi pho phu phy
phal pham phan phar phas pher phib
phil phon phys phur phyz.

The pronunciation of the Initial double Consonant (sh.)

Sh fha she fhi fho fhu fhy
 fhab fhad fhag fhan fhap fhar fhas
 fhap fhag fhel fher fhes fhiff fhin fhup
 fhut fhog fhop fher fhos fhox.

The pronunciation of the Initial double Consonant (th.)

Th tha the thi tho thu thy
thac tham than that them then ther thes
thic thin this thon thos that thoy that
thur thus thun thug that thux.

The pronunciation of the Initial double Consonant (wh)

Wh wha whe whi who whu why
 what what whel when wher what
 whif whig whir whip whit whol whom
 whor whot whul whur.

The pronunciation of the Initial double Consonant (wr.)

Wr wra wre wri wro wru wry
wrac wrat wran wrap wrat wrec wred
wrel

wrel wren wres wret wrif wris writ
wrob wron wrot wrup wrux.

It may be some advantage to the Scholar to have the above initial double Consonants reduced to one Alphabetical table, as he will thereby have a view of them all at once, thus

ch	gn	kn	ph	sh	th	wh	wr
cha	gna	kna	pha	sha	tha	wha	wra
che	gne	kne	phe	she	the	whē	wre
chi	gni	kni	phi	shi	thi	whi	wri
cho	gno	kno	pho	sho	tho	who	wro
chu	gnu	knu	phu	shu	thu	whu	wru
chy	gny	kny	phy	shy	thy	why	wry

To these may be added the Initial triple Consonant
Sph : spha sphe sphi spho sphu sphy.

Examples out of the Alphabetical order.

Gnef phab knil wrec shot this chat when thic
wrot chil knot gnar phyz ship what writ thin
wrob chit wher shal knoc phal spher sphol.

Monosyllables having a Vowel between an Initial double or triple Consonant, which has some peculiarity in its pronunciation, and a single Consonant, with a final or silent (e) lengthening the sound of the Vowel, and softening (c) and (g.)

CHACE chide choke chime chuse gnore
gnite gnate knave knife knite phoce phibe
sphere sphire shire shore shone thole thime those
these thine while white whole write wrote wriſe
wrage wide wrole.

SECT.

S E C T. VIII.

Of final double and triple Consonants.

DEF. A final double or triple Consonant, is any two or three Consonants which can end a word.

Ch	zach	pech	rich	foch	much
	tach	fech	hich	goch	such
Lch	balch	delch	bilch	colch	dulch
	galch	felch	filch	rolch	mulch
Tch	catch	fetch	bitch	notch	dutch
	watch	ketch	ditch	potch	hutch
Nch	hanch	bench	linch	ponch	lunch
	manch	wench	pinch	ronch	punch
Rch	march	derch	birch	porch	turch
	parch	perch	firch	torch	burch
Ck	back	deck	kick	lock	duck
	quack	neck	sick	rock	tuck
Ct	tact	fect	dict	poct	duet
	paet	pect	tict	soet	muet
Ff	quaff	seff	liff	yoff	cuff
	waff	jeff	niff	hoff	muff
Ft	haft	left	gift	soft	pust
	waft	deft	sift	loft	tust
Ld	bald	held	mild	bold	guld
	cald	reld	wild	fold	muld
Lf	calf	pelf	bilf	colf	gulf
	ralf	self	nilf	wolf	dulf
Lk	balk	welk	milk	folk	bulk
	calk	yelk	filk	yolk	hulk
Ll	fall	cell	fill	goll	dull
	mall	hell	hill	loll	full
	tall	fell	will	roll	gull

Lm	calm	felm	film	holm	culm
	qualm	helm	rilm	colm	dulm
Lp	calp	help	filp	holp	gulp
	dalp	kelp	nilp	dolp	pulp
Lt	halt	melt	gilt	bolt	bult
	salt	pelt	jilt	colt	gult
Mb	jamb	lamb	dimb	bomb	cumb
	lamb	demb	limb	comb	dumb
Mn	damn	limn	hymn		
Mp	camp	hemp	gimp	pomp	bump
	lamp	kemp	pimp	romp	dump
Mpt	hampt	dempt	rimpt	compt	dumprt
	dampt	tempt	simpt	hompt	lumprt
Mph	nymph	limph			
Lph	gulph				
Nd	band	lend	find	fond	fund
	hand	mend	rind	bond	mund
Ng	bang	deng	king	long	dung
	hang	feng	ling	song	rung
Nk	bank	denk	link	monk	punk
	rank	menk	pink	ronk	funk
Nt	cant	bent	lint	pont	hunt
	jant	rent	mint	wont	runt
Pt	capt	kept	dipt	hopr	cupt
	rapt	wept	lipt	mopt	fupt
Rb	barb	herb	dirb	forb	curb
	garb	verb	lirb	forb	turb
Rd	card	herd	bird	ford	curd
	yard	derd	gird	lord	furd
Rk	dark	jerk	kirk	fork	lurk
	lark	querk	mirk	pork	turk
Rl	carl	perl	girl	forl	curl
	marl	terl	nirl	dorl	furl
Rm	harm	term	firm	form	durm
	warm	verm	hirm	gorm	jurm

Rn	barn	fern	dirn	corn	burn
	warn	yern	girn	horn	turn
Rft	first	worst	curst	durst	nurst
Rt	cart	pert	dirt	port	burt
	quart	wert	girt	sort	hurt
Sh	dash	hesh	fish	posh	bush
	wash	resh	wish	tosh	gush
Sk	cask	desk	fisk	cosk	husk
	task	lesk	risk	dosk	musk
Sp	gasp	hasp	rasp	wasp	lisp
Ss	lass	cess	hiss	loss	buss
	pass	less	kiss	moss	puss
St	mast	jest	list	post	dust
	vast	quest	mist	roft	just
Th	bath	deth	pith	loth	ruth
	path	feth	with	moth	futh
Lth	dalth	felth	filth	golth	hulth
Ngth	length	strength			
Rth	darth	perth	birth	forth	furth
	garth	derth	mirth	north	gurth

Gh after the Vowel (i) not pronounced, but lengthening the sound of the Vowel.

high nigh sigh fight light might night right fight
tight wight bright fright spright.

Monosyllables having an Initial double or triple Consonant at the beginning, and a final double or triple Consonant at the end.

WHELP which scatch thatch black clock
prick cratch scratch scrotch snatch wretch
thick sketch crack wreck stick knock check drift
smell spelt spilt thigh bright spend shift small thrift
grand spright scrimp thumb scald french branch
swoln

swoln trump bring wright thing quench trench
 strong cramp scold scroll theft craft chalk graft
 droll shall tramp drunch dwell swift stiff brand
 sling wrong throng drunk smart scorch church
 spurn scorn grant dwarf clark shirt sketch thorn
 third trunk sturd gnash slash blush brush blash
 crest broth sloth gross brass chest press thank shrink
 think sprung stopt wrung truth gloss dross chant
 blunt clapt wrapt stern storm shorp thrash grasp
 clasp shash sharp short trust blest think chart fresh
 wrath smith shank troth droth.

Examples of final double Consonants with silent (c.)

Dge	badge	hedge	midge	dodge	budge
	cadge	fedge	ridge	lodge	judge
Lge	calge	belge	filge	dolge	bulge
Nge	gange	fenge	singe	longe	bunge
Rge	large	ferge	birge	forge	purge
	targe	verge	dirge	gorge	surge
Nce	dance	hence	mince	lonce	dunce
	lance	pence	since	ponce	gunce
Lse	dulse	pulse			
Nse	lense	sense	tense		
Rce	farce	berce	pirce	force	burce
Rse	garce	verse	birse	worse	nurse
Tre	batre	letre	mitre	cotre	butre
Lve	calve	felve	dilve	golve	pulve
Rve	carve	nerve	lirve	dorve	curve

Monosyllables having an Initial double or triple Consonant at the beginning, and a final double or triple Consonant at the end with silent (c.)

CHance glance prance trance thence spence
 whence prince sconce change frange grange
 strange

strange cringe fringe swinge twinge springe stringe
scarce plunge sponge charge spurge sparce france
clense.

*In words ending in (le) the (e) is not entirely silent,
but pronounced short before the (l.)*

Able amble angle babble baffle bottle bubble
castle curdle coble cattle dable duple dandle
dazle gabble goble grumble handle hoble hazle
idle kettle kindle meddle middle marble myrtle
nimble noble pebble pimple purple puzzle quibble
rabble rattle raffle fable sadle simple single tangle
temple tingle title wazle wimble,

S E C T. IX.

Of Diphthongs, or double Vowels.

DEF. A double Vowel is two Vowels meeting together, having but one sound. The double Vowels are,

Ai ay ei ey au aw ee ea ie oi oy oo ou ow
oa eu ew ui.

The sound of (ai) and (ay)

Aid aig ait aim air ais aiv aix aiz laid maid paid
said fraid plaid staid straid wail bain grain faint
bail hail jail mail nail stail chair wait vail tail
brail gain lain saint stair snair main swain raise
fair vain pain hair train stain bait praise paint
quaint plaint spain twain chain wair rail maim
claim chaise strait saith rain drain stair mair taint.

Bay gay hay lay may nay pay ray say way bray
clay dray flay fray dray gray play pray flay stay
splay sway tray stray snay squay sphay shay.

The

The sound of (ei) and (ey.)

Deign feign reign veint feint quient weight freight
fleight sleight.

Dey grey hey they whey.

The sound of (au) and (aw.)

Baud daub laud fraud gaud caught naught taught
draught fraught caul baul daul fault vault aunt
daunt haunt taunt vaunt flaunt flaunt cause sauce
pause clause gause fraud baut.

Daw jaw law maw paw raw saw taw chaw claw
draw flaw gnaw shaw spaw straw dawb awl bawl
bawd crawl sprawl squawl dawn prawn spawn
awn yawn fawl dawl.

The sound of (ee.)

Bee fee lee fee shee free glee knee three tree flee
gree deed heed feed meed need seed weed bleed
breed creed dreed greed freed speed steed threed
tweed beef reek leek cheek creek fleek squeek feel
kneel steel wheel cream squeem deem seem teem
green skeen been screen spleen deep weep sheep
cheer keep flier sneer meet greet fleet fleece sheet
sheeze breeze freeze greeze sneeze squeeze bleeze.

The sound of (ea.)

Pea sea tea flea plea each beach reach preach
breach bleach tread plead deaf leaf sheaf beak leak
weak break creak speak beal heal leal meal peal
feal steal weal zeal beam seam ream cream dream
gleam stream dean lean mean clean leap cheap
reap dear gear fear near tear grease please cheat
heat heave teaze cleave weave.

The

The sound of (ie.)

Brief chief thief liege siege piece field yield shield
priest grieve sieve prieve lieve.

The sound of (oi) and (oy.)

Void coif oil boil coil foilmoil soil toil spoil broil
coin loin groin coit poit joint point foist moist
joice voice hoise moise noise.

Boy coy foy joy toy troy oyl joyn hoy loy ploy
stroy groyn boyn boys boyl stroy sploy.

The sound of (oo.)

Food good hood hoof mood wood stood roof
proof hook cook hook look brook shook crook
cool fool pool tool stool school doom bloom
broom room groom boon moon soon spoon hoop
loop soop droop scoop sloop troop boor moor
poor goose loose noose choose foot root shoot soot
tooth soothe smooth nooze stoop.

The sound of (ou) and (ow.)

Couch pouch vouch crouch proud shroud loud
proud foul cloud noun bound found hound round
found ground jour four tour gout stout shout
snout spout mouth south house louse mouse spouse
rouse touze hough plough slough.

Cow tow how now brow clow plow stow vow owl
bowl fowl down town brown clown crown frown
towr flow scowr growd powd.

Bought ought fought nought sought thought
wrought drought though through soul.

low mow sow row blow crow flow glow grow
know show slow throw own sown blown flown
grown known mown thrown bowl.

The

The sound of (oa.)

Broad load road troad loaf soak coach loach poach
 roach broach croak coal foal goal shoal foam loam
 roam moan groan oar boar soar hoarse boast coast
 roast toast boar coat goat groat throat oath loaves.

The sound of (eu) and (ew.)

Feud leud rheum.

Dew few gew hew jew flew new pew blew clew
 crew grew flew spew strew screw threw hewn
 lews news.

The sound of (ui.)

Juice suit cruise bruise fruit sluice stuisse.

*A Triphthong or triple Vowel is three Vowels meeting
 together having but one sound.*

The English language has no Triphthongs but
 what are borrowed from other languages, as in
 the words,

Beau dieu lieu view.

*Examples of the Diphthongs placed out of the above
 Order.*

Doom brief cloak maid seem near vouch tea
 days juice bleed cheek mourn scoot thou stair
 feud wheel cheese thought bowl pease wrought
 fraud growth choose breed pray cawl jews shown
 fruit beaux stream slain foul beer nail choak fear
 crowd wray beam cloud stray chew creed town
 heal chief toad suit vows good poor lean screw
 laugh may heed stool neat rheum coach brown
 boll.

S E C T. X.

A List of proper Names not exceeding one Syllable.

Ai Air Aix Anne Airth Alps Ath; Bath Bede
 Boyne Briel Bas Bern Binch Byng Bourg Bray
 Brent Brest Bute Buys; Caen Charles Christ
 Claude Cleves Crete Cam Cape Clare Cliff
 Cloyne Cluse Clyde Com Cork Cruz Culm;
 Dan Dane Delft Diepe Dort Dutch Dam Digne
 Diul Dole Dee Don Dorpt Downs Dreux Duns
 Dyle; Elbe Er Earne Euse Ens Esk Este Eye
 Eve; Fez France French Flix Foix Fuld Fulk
 Fife; Gad Gath Ghent George God Greece
 Greek Gaul Geet Gueldres Goar Gex Goths
 Graham Grant Guam Guise; Haag Hague Hugh
 Hull Haine Hall Hanse Hayne Hesse Holm Hope
 Hords Hoy Hyth; Jaar James Jane Jean Jew
 Inn John Job Joan Jove Isle Ives Jutes Jude
 June; Kent Kir Kish Keil Keith Kur; Lech
 Leeds Leigh Leith Lisle Lot Leuse Liege Liere
 Ligne Lints Lique Loire Lorn Los Louth
 Luke; Lyme Lynn; Maese Maine Mans
 Marche Mark Mars Marr Mawes May Medes
 Melck Mentz Metz Mont Mull; Nab Nantz
 Naples Neath Nice Nile Nismes Nod; Og Ouse;
 Paix Pan Paul Peak Perth Peit Po Pool Pope Port
 Prague Pruch; Queen; Raab Rain Ralph Rhine
 Rhe Rhodes Rome Rhone Ruth Rote Russe;
 Salm Saul Sable Sambre Scarpe Schut Scone Seir
 Seine Scot Spain Skie Sluys Steyre Spires Swede;
 Thames Thebes Tours Trent Troy Turk Tweed
 Taine Tay Teise Thorn Trave Treves Tyre
 Tyne; Ur Val Van Ubles Vecht Ulm Waag
 Waa Wales Ware Weil Wick Wight Wilts

Worms ; Yare York ; Zeits Zell Zug Zwol
Zyd.

N. B. The same Observation may be made on words ending in (re) preceeded by a Consonant, as on those ending in (le) ; viz. that the (e) is not entirely silent, but pronounced short before the (r), as

Acre lucre mitre, &c.

S E C T. XI.

Four Lessons, in reading Words not exceeding three Letters.

LESSON I.

A bad Boy and a bad Man go in a bad Way,
and put off the Law of God.

All who sin go in the bad Way ; do you no
Ill, nor use the ill Way ; for the End of it is bad.

My Son, let not a bad boy sit by you ; nor go
in his ill Way, if you are bid.

LESSON II.

MY Joy is to try the Law of my God ; I am
not in the Way of Sin, if I do so.

Now I see the Day, but it may be I cannot see
the End of it.

All men die, all go one way ; O let us not all
go to the Pit.

LESSON III.

IF Sin be in us, we are in an ill Way ; let us
all go out of it ; for it is bad for us.

Who can say he has no Sin ; and is in the way
of God ? Not one can say so.

But all may try to use the Way, no One is set
far off by God ; Sin is our Foe.

LESSON

LESSON IV.

I see thy Way all the Day, O God; O how I
joy in thy Law!

Let not my Sin put me off, let me not go to
the Pit, but try me in thy Way.

The bad Man is a Foe to God, and God is a
Foe to the bad Man; let me not do ill.

S E C T. XII.

*Four Lessons in reading Words not exceeding four Let-
ters.*

LESSON I.

THE Fear of the Lord is the good Man's
Stay; and no Harm will move him.

All Good is from God; he will give us all Joy
if we love him.

Mine Eyes look up to him on high; my Mind
is fixt on his Laws.

LESSON II.

I will walk in the good Path all my Life, that
so I may keep thy Ways.

My soul hath long been set at rest; for I love
what is good.

I will no more do Ill, but will keep the Laws
of the Lord my God.

LESSON III.

VICE is my Hate; what is good that will
I love, and what is ill I will not do.

I will keep my Hand from Harm, my Foot
from bad Ways, and my Lips, that they tell no
Lies.

So will the Lord give me all that is good and
meet for me to have.

LESSON IV.

I know that all my Ways will be just, when I
hold fast the Laws of God.

I can want no Good when I do well; nor will Harm come to me, If I do no Ill.

I will pray to God all my Days; I will lift up my Mind to him, and call on his Name.

S E C T. XIII.

Lessons in reading Monosyllables of any possible Number of Letters.

LESSON I.

MY Child, you are now sent to School, to learn your Book; pray mind it well.

Let not your Time be spent in Play and Talk, but sit still in your Place, and make no Noise.

Spell all Words first to your self, or in your Mind; and then read them: This will bring you in Time to read well.

LESSON II.

THE first Thing a Child should learn, is to know God, who made the World, and all that is in it.

Next he should learn to read well, that he may know the Law and Will of God; and keep the same all the Days of his Life.

Then he should go on Step by Step, to learn what will tend most to his Wealth, both in this World, and that which is to come.

LESSON III.

LET Youth be taught to hate Vice in all Shapes; let him not play with a bad Child that will lie, swear, speak ill Words, or do ill Things.

A Child is like soft Wax, that will take the Seal you press on it.

Then let the Seal be good, that the Wax may not be spoil'd.

LESSON

LESSON IV.

LET the Child learn good Rules, know good Ways, and keep all God's Laws.

Shew him what ill Things tend to, and what will be the End of those who will be naught.

God will bless all those that fear him, and do the Thing which is right; they shall have Peace at the last.

LESSON V.

GOD is one. The Lord is the true God. The Lord our God is one Lord. The Lord he is God, there is none else. There is but one God, of whom are a l Things: Who then is like to thee, O Lord? Thou art great, O Lord God, there is none like thee; there are no Works like thy Works: thy Ways are not as our Ways; thy Thoughts are not as our Thoughts.

LESSON VI.

The Ass, the Ape, and the Mole.

THE Ass found fault that he had no Horns, and the Ape that he had no Tail; hold your Peace, says the Mole, and say no more, for you are both bless'd with Eyes, which I am not.

LESSON VII.

The Fable of the Crow and Jug.

A Crow that was dry sought where to quench her thirst, and at last found a Jug with some Drink in it, but the Neck was so long and strait, that she could not get her Head in; then she thinks with her self what to do; and at last, says she, If I do but fill the Jug with Stones, the Drink will then rise up to the Brim; so to Work she

she goes, and puts in Stones, till the Drink rose up to the Top, and then she drank her Fill, and so quench'd her Thirst.

LESSON VIII.

The Boy and Goose that laid Golden Eggs.

A Boy once had a Goose, that laid Eggs of Gold Day by Day, which so puffed him up with Pride, that, thinks he, I will not wait so long for the Wealth that is in my Goose, as she will take to lay all the Gold Eggs that are in her; but I will grow rich at once: And so he kill'd her, and ripp'd her up; but, to his great Loss, found he took the wrong Way to come at the Gold he aim'd at; for when the Goose was dead, he did not find but some Seeds, from which more Eggs might have been bred, which for want of Life and Warmth in the Goose died with her.

LESSON IX.

The Frog and the Ox.

A Frog puff'd up with Pride, strove to swell her self, till she was as big as a fat Ox, that fed in the same field with her; but her Son who saw her at Work, pray'd her to leave off and try no more, for what she aim'd at was not to be done, tho' she should swell her self till she burst: But the old one would not cease; but strains and swells till she burst, and so was kill'd.

LESSON X.

The Wolf and Crane.

A Wolf that had kill'd a Lamb, eat him with haste, and so had a Bone stuck in his Throat, which

which he could by no Means get out: He prays a Crane to put her long Neck down his Throat, and with her Bill pull up the Bone that stuck by the Way, for which, he said, he would give her a great Gift: The Crane did the Work, and ask'd for her Hire; to whom the Wolf said, Be gone, and think your self well off, that I did not bite off your Head.

LESSON XI.

The Mouse, the Frog, and the Kite.

A Mouse wag'd War with a Frog, they fought for the Range of the whole Fen. But tho' the Frog had more Strength, and could leap from the Mouse, yet the Mouse by Craft was too much for the Frog, for he lay hid, and so seized the Frog when she did not think of it. This made the Frog cry out she was used ill, and dared the Mouse to a fair Fight, which the Mouse did yield to; so both took the Rush Spears to tilt with, and while they were in close and fierce Fight, a Kite flew down and took them both up, and tore and eat them.

LESSON XII.

The old Man that called for Death.

A poor old Man, that was forced to go to the Wood to fetch home Sticks, to make a Fire to dress his Food and warm him self, tired with his Load, threw it off his Back, and call'd out to Death to come and ease him: The grim King came arm'd with his Dart and Scythe, and ask'd him what he call'd him for? At which the old Man says in a Fright, I want you to help me up with my Load, that I may make haste home while

while it is Day, lest in the dark I should miss the Path, and so lose my Way, and be forced to lie in the Cold all Night.

LESSON XIII.

The Child, the Nurse, and the Wolf.

A cross Child made his Nurse so mad, that to fright him she bawl'd out, and said, that she would give him to the Wolf if he did not cease his Noise. At the same Time a Wolf that was on the Haunt, came by and heard her; so staid at the Door in hopes of a Meal; but in some Time the Child was still and went to sleep, and the Nurse set her self to Work, to put her House, and her Things to Rights. And the Wolf watch'd so long that his Maw call'd out loud for Food, so that he could not stay; but with Grief he left the House, and said, he had been made to hope for Food but had not got it, nor was like to have it.

LESSON XIV.

The two Frogs.

ON a hot dry time of the Year, when the Lakes and Ponds were dried up, an old and young Frog went in Search of some Drink to quench their Thirst. At last they came to a deep Well, and sat on the Brink of it. Sir, said the young Frog to the old one, I have a great mind to leap into it. See how clear the Spring is: We may drink of it at our Ease. All this may be true, said the old Frog, and yet I can't be of your Mind, for my Life: For if this Well should dry up too, how should we get out of it?

PART II.

Of Words of more than one Syllable.

SECT. I.

RULES for dividing SYLLABLES.

1. One single CONSONANT between two VOWELS, goes to the last Vowel, in dividing SYLLABLES.

The following Examples are accented on the first Syllable.

By *accent* is meant a peculiar stress of the voice, laid upon any SYLLABLE of a word, which makes that SYLLABLE more remarkable than the rest of the word.

A -Bel	bla-zon	cre-dit	ea-sy
a-cid	bo-som	cri-tic	e-vil
a-gue	bra-zen	De-cent	Fa-mine
a-ged	Ca-mel	dea-con	fa-mous
a-nise	ca-pon	di-vers	fa-vour
a-pish	ce-dar	dra-per	fe-lon
a-corn	ci-vil	dra-gon	fe-male
a-gent	cho-sen	da-mage	fe-ver
au-dit	ci-der	da-mask	fi-gure
au-gust	ca-vil	de-luge	fi-nite
Ba-con	cha-pel	de-sart	fi-nish
ba-ker	chi-sel	do-tard	fla-gon
ba-nish	cli-mate	do-zen	flo-rid
ba-son	cli-ver	drou-sy	flou-rish
bai-liff	clo-ven	E-dict	fo-rest
bea-con	co-ver	e-ven	free-dom
bea-ver	co-vec	ea-ger	fri-day
		E	fro-ward

fro-ward	li-nage	no-vice	que-re
fro-zen	li-nen	O-dour	qui-ver
Go-vern	li-zard	o-men	Rai-ment
gra-vel	loa-den	o-pen	rai-sins
gra-ver	lo-cust	o-ven	ra-pid
gree-dy	loi-ter	o-ver	ra-sor
grie-vance	loo-sen	Pa-lace	ra-ven
grie-vous	lo-vage	pa-late	ra-vish
Ha-bit	Ma-lice	pa-per	rea-dy
ha-ven	mai-den	pa-rents	rea-per
ha-vock	ma-nage	pa-rish	rea-son
ha-zard	ma-son	pa-tent	re-bel
hai-nous	mea-dow	pay-ment	re-cord
hei-fer	mea-sure	plea-sant	re-fuge
ha-zel	me-lon	pee-vish	re-lic
he-ro	me-tal	pe-nance	re-lish
I-dol	mi-mic	pea-cock	ri-gour
i-mage	mi-nim	pe-rish	ri-sen
i-ron	mi-nute	peu-ter	ro-man
Ja-cinth	mi-ter	phea-sant	Sa-tan
ja-cob	mo-del	pi-lot	sa-tyr
jai-lor	mo-dern	pi-per	sa-vage
ju-lep	mo-dest	pi-rate	sa-vour
La-bour	mo-ney	poi-son	scho-lar
la-den	mo-tive	pre-cept	scra-per
la-ver	Na-ked	pri-vate	sea-son
la-vish	na-tive	po-sey	si-lence
lea-ven	na-ture	pow-der	so-ber
lei-sure	na-vel	pre-face	spee-dy
le-gate	nec-dy	pre-late	sti-pend
leo-pard	neu-ter	pre-sent	spi-der
le-per	ne-ver	pri-son	sto-ry
le-vel	noi-som	pro-mise	Ta-ken
li-mit	no-tice	Qua-ker	ta-lent
li-mon	nou-rish	qua-ver	ta-per
			ta-vern

ta-vern	tra-i-tor	vi-car	wi-dow
taw-ny	tra-vel	vi-per	wi-zard
tay-lor	trea-son	vi-sage	wo-ful
te-nant	trea-tise	vi-sit	wo-man
te-net	U-sage	vo-cal	wo-ven
te-nure	Va-cant	Wa-fer	Yeo-man
to-ken	va-lour	wa-ken	Ze-nith
to-pic	va-lue	wa-ter	zea-lor
to-tal	va-nish	wea-pon	zea-lous
to-wards	va-pour		

Accented on the second Syllable.

A -Base	a-long	ca-ress	de-pend
a-bate	a-loud	ca-ress	de-ride
a-bide	a-miss	ce-ment	de-fer
a-board	a-mongst	cou-rant	de-serve
a-bode	Ba-boon	De-base	de-fire
a-bove	be-came	de-bate	de-list
a-bound	be-cause	de-bauch	de-tain
a-bout	be-come	de-camp	de-sign
a-dieu	be-fal	de-cay	de-vote
a-do	be-fore	de-cease	di-gest
a-dapt	be-gan	de-ceive	di-vide
a-far	be-gat	de-face	E-lect
a-foot	be-gin	de-fame	e-nough
a-fore	be-guile	de-fault	e-rect
a-gain	be-half	de-fence	e-vent
a-gainst	be-hind	de-ject	e-vert
a-go	be-lieve	de-lay	Fa-tigue
a-larm	be-long	de-light	fo-ment
a-las	be-moan	de-mand	Ha-rangue
a-like	be-neath	de-mur	La-ment
a-live	be-seech	de-nounce	Ma-nure
a-lost	be-take	de-ny	ma-ture
a-lone	Ca-bal	de-part	O-bey
			Pa-role

Pa-rol	pro-fane	re-ceive	re-lapse
pre-dict	pro-fess	re-cess	re-late
pre-fer	pro-found	re-cord	re-lease
pre-fix	pro-fuse	re-count	re-lent
pre-mise	pro-long	re-deem	re-main
pre-pare	pro-mote	re-dound	re-solve
pre-sage	pro-tect	re-fer	Sa-lute
pre-serve	pro-voke	re-fine	se-cure
pre-sume	Re-bel	re-form	se-date
pre-tence	re-bound	re-fuse	se-duce
pre-vail	re-build	re-gard	Tra-duce
pre-vent	re-buke	re-hearse	tre-pan
pro-ceed	re-cal	re-ject	U-nite
pro-cure	re-cant	re-joice	u-furp
pro-duce	re-ceipt		

Except: * between two Vowels goes always to the first Vowel. Ex: *Bones, axes, fox-es.*

RULE II.

When two CONSONANTS of the same kind are between two VOWELS, one of them goes to the first VOWEL, and the other to the last.

Accented on the first Syllable.

A B-bot	bal-last	ber-ry	bon-nets
ab-bess	ban-ner	bet-ter	bor-row
ab-bey	bar-rel	bib-ber	bot-tom
ac-cent	bar-row	bil-lows	buf-fet
ad-der	bar-ren	bit-ten	bul-lock
an-nals	bat-ter	bit-ter	but-ter
ar-row	beg-gar	bit-tern	but-rock
Bag-gage	bel-ly	blof-som	but-ton
bal-lad	bel-low	blub-ber	Cab-bage
			cab-bin

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cab-bin	fod-der	mat-ter	scaf fold
chan-nel	fol-low	mel low	scat-ter
can-non	fol-ly	mes-sage	scof-fer
car-rot	fur-row	mil-ler	fel-ler
car-ry	Gal-lant	mut-ton	shab-by
chal-lenge	gal-lon	Nar-row	fil-ly
chat-ter	gal-lows	nig-gard	for-row
cher-ry	gal-ly	Of-fal	Tal-low
cof-fee	gam-mon	of-fer	tan-ner
cof-fin	gar-ret	of-fice	til-lage
com-ment	gid-dy	Pad-dock	tor-rent
cop-per	glas-ses	par-roch	traf-fic
col-lar	glit-ter	pas-sage	trod-den
col-lege	god-defs	pat-tern	tur-ret
com-mon	got-ten	pen-ny	Vaf-fal
cot-tage	gib-bet	pep-per	vel-lum
cul-ly	Hal-low	pil-lage	ves-sel
cum-ming	ham-mer	pil-lar	vil-lage
cun-ning	her-ring	pil-low	vil-lain
cur-rent	hid-den	pin-nace	vol-ley
Dag-ger	hol-low	pip-pen	Ud-der
dif-fer	hop-per	pos-set	up-per
diz-zy	Jol-ly	pot-tage	ut-ter
Em-mit	Is-sue	Quar-rel	Wag-gon
er-rant	Ken-nel	quar-ry	wal-low
er-ror	Lad-der	Red-dish	war-rant
Fag-got	lat-ice	rib-ban	war-ren
fel-low	let-ters	rid-dance	wil-low
fen-nel	lin-net	rob-ber	win-now
fer-ret	lit-ter	rot-ten	wit-ty
fet-ters	Mag-got	rub-bish	writ-ten
fil-let	mal-let	rud-dy	Yar-row
flab-by	man-ner	Sab-bath	yel-low
flut-ter	mar-row	sal-ly	

Accented

Accented on the second Syllable.

A C-cept	al-lude	af-fert	Oc-cur
ac-cess	al-lure	Buf-foon	of-fence
ac-cord	ap-peal	Com-mand	of-fend
ac-count	ap-pear	com-mend	op-pose
ac-cuse	ap-pease	com-mit	Pol-lute
af-fair	ap-point	com-mode	pos-sess
af-fect	ar-raign	cor-rect	Suc-ceed
af-firm	ar-ray	cor-ode	suc-cess
af-fix	ar-rears	cor-rupt	suc-cinct
af-ford	ar-rest	Dis-fuse	suf-fice
al-lay	ar-rive	Huz-za	sug-gest
al-ledge	af-fault	Im-menfe	sup-port
al-low	af-fent	in-nate	sup-pose

RULE III.

An initial double or triple CONSONANT, between two VOWELS, goes to the last VOWEL.

Accented on the first Syllable.

A -Ble	ba-ftard	di-ftant	fore-skin
a-cre	Cau-dle	du-chefs	fore-ship
a-pril	ci-tron	dry-shod	fea-ther
a-pron	cow-slip	Ea-gle	Ge-fture
a-pect	cy-pher	ei-ther	gli-ster
au-thor	cy-press	e-phron	go-blet
Bi-shop	cu-ftard	Fa-ble	go-shen
bi-sket	cu-ftom	fa-bric	go-spel
bli-ster	cy-clops	fa-ften	Ha-ften
blu-ster	Da-ftard	fa-ther	ha-tred
bri-dle	da-zle	fa-thom	hea-then
bro-ther	di-ftaff	fa-thers	he-brew
bre-thren	di-ftich	fa-ble	ho-ftage

hy-dra

hy-dra	ma-ster	pa-tron	sta-blish
hy-phen	ma-trix	peo-ple	so-phron
Idle	ma-tron	pi-stol	Ta-ble
i-land	mi-stress	po-plar	ta-bret
Ja-sper	moi-sture	pu-blic	te-ster
ja-phlet	mu-stard	pro sper	thi-ther
je-thro	mi-thrah	Qua-drant	tre-ble
ju-stice	Nee-dle	que-stor	trea-cle
Ki-thlish	nei-ther	Ra-ther	ti-tle
La-dle	ne-phew	re-scue	tro phy
lea-ther	no-ble	Sa-ble	Ve-stry
le-prous	no-where	sa-crist	ve-ature
li-sten	O-strich	scru-ple	Whi-ther
lu-cre	o-ther	se-cret	whi-sper
lu-ster	oi-sters	si-ster	wi-ther
ly-stra	Pa-stor	squa-dron	
Ma-drid	pa-ature		

Accented on the second Syllable.

A -Bridge	be-think	de-spair	pro-tract
a-broad	be-tray	de-spise	Re-claim
a-fraid	be-troth	de-stroy	re-cruit
a-fresh	be-tween	de-tract	re-dress
a-gree	be-wray	de-throne	re-flect
a-grieve	Ca-shire	di-gress	re-frain
a-ground	cha-stise	di-still	re-fresh
a-scend	De-clare	di-stress	re-proach
a-scribe	de-cline	E-clipse	re-proof
a-sleep	de-cree	e-scape	re-prove
a-stray	de-flour	e-spy	re-spect
a-thirst	de-cry	e-state	re-store
au-ster	de-prave	e-steem	re-strain
Be-stead	de-priv	Ma-chine	re-sponse
be-stir	de-scant	Ne-glect	re-treat
be-stow	de-scend	Pro-claim	re-trieve

RULE

RULE IV.

TWO CONSONANTS between two VOWELS, not making an Initial double CONSONANT, are divided into different SYLLABLES.

Accented on the first Syllable.

A B-ject	blan-ket	chap-man	crim-son
ab-sent	blun-der	chap-ter	cud-gel
af-ter	bod-kin	char-ger	cur-tain
al-mond	bon-dage	char-ter	cym-bal
al-so	bor-der	cheer-ful	Dain-ty
al-tars	boun-ty	chef-nut	dam-sel
al-ways	bran-dish	chic-ken	dan-ger
am-ber	brief-ly	chim-ney	dar-ling
am-bush	bul-rush	chur-lish	dis-cord
an-gel	bul-wark	cir-cuit	dis-mal
an-ger	bur-den	cler-gy	doc-tor
an-guish	bur-gefs	com-fort	down-ward
an-tic	bur-nish	com-pact	dread-ful
an-vil	but-ler	com-pafs	drop-sy
ar-dent	Can-ker	com-pound	Ear-ly
ar-gue	can-ton	con-cord	ear-nest
ar-mour	can-vas	con-course	el-bow
ar-my	cap-tain	con-duct	el-der
Bad-ger	cap-tive	con-duit	em-ber
bad-ness	car-cass	con-quer	em-pire
ban-dy	car-go	con-fort	en-gine
ban-quet	car-nal	con-rect	en-sign
ban-ter	car-pet	con-voy	en-ter
bap-tism	cen-sure	cor-ner	en-voy
bar-ber	cen-ter	coul-ter	en-vy
bar-gain	cer-tain	coun-sel	Fac-tor
bar-ley	chal-lenge	cox-comb	fal-ter
bar-ter	cham-ber	craf-ty	fan-cy
			fat-ling

fat-ling	gin-ger	Ker-nel	moul-dy
fat-ness	glad-ness	ker-sey	moun-tain
faul-ty	good-ly	kid-ney	mour-ner
fear-ful	good-ness	Lac-ky	mur-der
fer-vent	gran-deur	lan-guage	mur-mur
fif-ty	great-ness	lan-guish	Nap-kin
fir-kin	Hal-bard	lan-tern	need-ful
foot-man	hal-ter	lap-wing	non-sense
for-ces	ham-per	len-tils	non-suit
for-feit	hap-ly	lim-ber	num-ber
for-mer	har-bour	lin-guist	nur-ture
for-tune	har-den	lin-tel	nut-meg
for-ward	har-dy	lof-ty	Ob-ject
foul-ness	har-lot	lum-ber	of-ten
foun-tain	har-ness	Man-date	on-ly
four-fold	har-vest	man-ger	on-ward
frag-ment	hear-ty	mar-gin	or-der
fren-zy	hel-met	mar-ket	or-gan
friend-ly	hem-lock	mar-quefs	out-cast
ful-ness	hin-der	mar-tyr	out-most
ful-som	hin-ges	mar-vel	out-side
fur-long	hol-pen	meek-ness	out-ward
fur-nace	hor-net	mem-ber	Pain-ful
fur-nish	hot-ly	men-tal	pal-sy
Gain-ful	houf-hold	mer-cer	pam-per
gam-bol	hus-band	mer-maid	par-cel
gar-den	Im-pulse	mid-night	par-don
gar-ter	in-cense	mid-wife	par-lour
gar-land	in-cest	mil-dew	par-ty
gar-lic	in-fant	mix-ture	pen-sive
gar-ment	in-side	mol-ten	per-fect
gar-ner	in-ward	mon-key	per-son
gar-nish	Jac-ket	mor-sel	pic-ture
gen-der	join-ture	mor-tal	pil-grim
gil-der	jour-ney	mor-tar	pip-kin
		F	plen-ty

plen-ty	fel-vedge	stor-my	twen-ty
pon-der	fer-jeant	stran-ger	Van-quish
por-ter	sen-tence	strum-pet	var-nish
prac-tice	fer-mon	stur-dy	vel-yet
preg-nant	fer-pent	stur-geon	ven-ture
prim-rose	fer-vant	sub-ject	ver-dict
proud-ly	fer-vice	sub-til	vic-tor
pul-pit	fer-vile	sur-face	vin-tage
pur-pose	sex-ton	sur-feit	vir-gin
Quar-ter	shar-pen	sur-name	vir-tue
quag-mire	shel-ter	sweet-ness	vul-gar
Raf-ter	shep-herd	Tan-kard	vul-ture
rain-bow	ship-board	tan-sy	Um-pire
ram-part	shoul-der	tar-get	un-der
ran-cor	fig-net	tat-ler	up-right
ran-lom	fil-ver	tem-per	up-roar
rat-ling	fin-ful	tem-pest	up-ward
rem-nant	six-ty	ten-der	ur-gent
ren-der	skil-ful	thral-dom	ut-most
rap-ture	skir-mish	thrif-ty	Wan-der
Sad-ly	flan-der	thun-der	wan-ton
san-dals	flen-der	tim-ber	war-fare
san-guin	flum-ber	tin-der	whole-some
scan-dal	foc-ker	tor-ment	win-dow
scar-let	for-did	tor-toise	win-ter
scep-ter	squan-der	tor-ture	wis-dom
scep-tic	stan-dard	trac-tate	wit-ness
scrip-ture	stan-za	trum-pet	won-der
seem-ly	sted-fast	tur-bant	Year-ly
fel-dom	ster-ling	tur-nep	yon-der

Accented on the last Syllable.

A B-hor	ab-furd	ad-here	ad-just
ab-jure	ac-quaint	ad-journ	ad-mire
ab-solve	ac-quit	ad-jure	ad-mit
			ad-vance

ad-vance	con-sent	ex-pert	in-rol
ad-verse	con-sign	ex-pire	in-sert
ad-vice	con-sist	ex-port	in-sist
ad-vise	con-sult	ex-pose	in-sult
al-most	con-sume	ex-pound	in-tend
aug-ment	con-tain	ex-tend	in-vade
Bap-tize	con-temn	ex-tinct	in-veigh
bom-bast	con-tend	ex-tol	in-vent
Com-bine	con-verse	Fer-ment	in-volve
com-pare	con-vert	for-bear	Main-tain
com-pel	con-vey	for-bid	man-kind
com-pile	con-vict	for-born	Ob-serve
com-port	con-vince	for-tel	ob-tain
com-pose	Dis-cern	for-get	or-dain
com-pute	dis-dain	for-give	out-run
con-ceal	dis-guise	for-lorn	Per-ceive
con-ceit	dis-gust	for-sake	per-form
con-ceive	dis-join	Gen-teel	per-fume
con-cern	Em-balm	Him-self	per-haps
con-cise	em-bark	im-bibe	per-mit
con-coct	em-boss	im-part	per-sist
con-cur	en-camp	im-peach	per-suade
con-demn	en-dow	im-pede	per-tain
con-dole	en-joy	im-port	per-vert
con-duce	ex-ceed	im-pose	por-tend
con-fer	ex-cel	im-pure	pur-sue
con-fess	ex-cept	im-pute	Sin-cere
con-fide	ex-cess	in-deed	six-teen
con-fine	ex-cuse	in-dorse	sub-due
con-firm	ex-hale	in-duce	sub-mit
con-form	ex-haust	in-dulge	sub-sist
con-found	ex-hort	in-fer	sub-vert
con-fute	ex-pect	in-form	sur-cease
con-geal	ex-pel	in-fuse	sur-mount
con-join	ex-pence	in-join	sus-pense
			sus-tain

fuf-tain	Un-done	un-lefs	un-taught
Thir-teen	un-juft	un-loofe	un-til
tor-ment	un-lade	un-ripe	un-wife

RULE V.

When three CONSONANTS come between two VOWELS, if the two laft be an Initial double CONSONANT, the Initial double CONSONANT goes to the laft VOWEL, and the other CONSONANT to the firft.

Accented on the firft Syllable.

A N-gle	con-ſict	hum-ble	mon-ſter
an-gry	con-ſtant	hun-dred	muf-ſe
an-them	con-trite	hun-gry	muz-zle
ar-cher	coun-try	In-ſtant	myr-tle
Bab-bler	crot-chet	in-ſtinct	Net-tle
bat-tle	cum-brance	Jug-gle	nim-ble
bed-ſtead	cur-dle	Ket-tle	nip-ple
bol-ſter	Dan-driff	kin-dle	nor-thern
bon-grace	doc-trine	kin-dred	Or-chard
bot-tle	dol-phin	knoc-kle	or-phan
bram-ble	dwin-dle	Lan-dreſs	Pal-frey
brim-ſtone	En-trance	lob-ſter	pan-ther
bub-ble	Far-thing	Man-drake	par-fly
bun-dle	fic-kle	man-gle	par-dridge
but-cher	fil-thy	man-tle	peb-ble
Cal-dron	flet-cher	mar-ble	pil-grim
cam-brick	fur-ther	mar-ſhal	pim-ple
cam-phire	Gan-grene	med-dle	pot-ſherd
can-dle	gen-tle	mem-brane	poul-try
cat-tle	grap-ple	mer-chant	pur-chaſe
chil-dren	Hail-ſtone	miſ-chief	pur-ple
cir-cle	han-dle	mon-grel	Quib-ble
			Rab-ble

Rab-ble	shut-tle	sub-stance	trem-ble
rid-dle	sim-ple	suf-frage	tren-cher
Sad-dle	sin-gle	ful-phur	tum-ble
saf-fron	span-gle	fun-dry	twin-kle
fat-chel	spar-kle	fur-plice	Um-brage
scram-ble	spin-dle	Tap-ster	ur-chin
scrib-ble	sprin-kle	thim-ble	Wain-scot
seam-ster	stran-gle	tim-brel	whif-ble
sham-bles	strug-gle	tin-gle	wor-thy
ship-wreck	stum-ble	tram-ple	wrin-kle

Accented on the last Syllable.

A F-lict	con-clude	ex-press	in-spire
af-fright	con-spire	ex-tract	in-stal
af-front	con-tract	ex-treme	in-treat
al-though	con-trive	Im-plead	in-trench
ap-plaud	Dis-close	im-plore	Ob-scene
ap-plause	dis-creet	in-cline	ob-scure
ap-proach	dis-grace	in-close	op-press
ap-prove	dis-please	in-clude	Per-plex
ap-ply	Em-brace	in-crease	Sub-tract
af-swage	em-ploy	in-croach	sup-plant
at-tract	en-grave	in-flame	sup-ply
Blas-pheme	ex-change	in-lict	sup press
Com-plain	ex-clude	in-fringe	sur-prise
com-pleat	ex-plain	in-graft	Un-clean
com-prise	ex-plot	in-spect	un-known

RULE VI.

When four *Consonants* come between two *Vowels*, the three last of which is an Initial triple *Consonant*, the Initial triple *Consonant* goes to the last *Vowel*; and when four *Consonants* come between two *Vowels*, the two last of which is an Initial double *Consonant*, the Initial double *Consonant* goes to the last *Vowel*.

Accented

Accented on the first Syllable.

PAm-phlet con-strue sack-cloth min-strel
 tran-script friend-ship hock-stet malt-ster
 con-chris gold-smith jeph-thah

Accented on the last Syllable.

COn-strain in-struct sub-scribe trans-gress
 con-struct ob-struct

RULE VII.

When three or more CONSONANTS come between two VOWELS, if the two last be not an Initial double CONSONANT, all of them are put to the first VOWEL, but the last one.

Accented on the first Syllable.

ASth-ma cuck-kow haugh-ty neigh-bour
 Bank-rupt Daugh-ter Irk-some oint-ment
 bath-ful dark-ness Judg-ment Parch-ment
 bright-ness emp-ty junc-ture plumb-line
 buck-ler Faith-ful King-dom Salts-burgh
 Chand-ler faith-less kinf-folk slaugh-ter
 cock-ney freck-led Migh-ty symp-tom
 christ-mass front-let mort-gage Vest-ment
 crack-ness Hack-ney Naugh-ty vint-ner

Accented on the second Syllable.

trans-form vouch-safe

RULE VIII.

Two VOWELS not making a double VOWEL, are divided into separate SYLLABLES.

Accented

Con

Accented on the first Syllable.

B E-ing	do-er	le-ah	ru-in
be-or	du-el	li-ar	Sci-ence
bi-as	dru-id	li-on	sto-ic
bow-els	Flu-ent	ly-ing	fi-on
bri-an	fri-ar	Mo-ab	Tri-al
bri-ar	fu-el	No-ah	tri-umph
Cli-ent	Gi-ant	Po-em	tru-ant
cri-er	gru-el	po-et	Vi-ands
cru-el	Jo-ab	pi-ous	vi-al
De-ist	jo-el	Qui-et	voy-age
di-al	jo-ah	Re-al	Zi-on
di-et	La-ic	ri-or	

RULE IX.

In derivative Words, these endings *ed, eth, er, es, est, ing, ish, less, ness, ly, &c.* stand always alone,

Accented on the first Syllable.

A Cr-ed	brew-er	quench-ing	worth-less
chew-ed	choof-er	read-ing	base-ness
choof-ed	dark-er	send-ing	high-ness
form-ed	long-er	writ-ing	kind-ness
learn-ed	new-er	child-ish	sweet-ness
mend-ed	shew-er	fool-ish	wide-ness
scold-ed	breech-es	churl-ish	wit-ness
aim-eth	dish-es	dark-ish	blithe-ness
look-eth	speech-es	goat-ish	chast-ly
read-eth	stout-est	blame-less	curst-ly
shew-eth	quick-est	harm-less	high-ly
tast-eth	warm-est	help-less	swift-ly
vouch-eth	lov-ing	speech-less	wool-ly
			watch-eth

watch-eth mend-ing teeth-less year-ly
arch-er nam-ing

RULE X.

COMPOUNDS preserve the distinct Parts of which they are compounded.

A Le-hoof foot-man Kins-folk palm-tree
ale-house four-fold Land-lord Quick-sand
alms-deed God-head Mid-night Rain-bow
Bare-foot god-ward mid-wife Sack-cloth
barge-man gold-smith Out-cast shew-bread
Down-ward Hail-stone Plow-share ship-board
End-less hand-maid pot-herd Wel-come
Faith-ful house-wife priest-hood witch-craft
wrong-ful Youth-ful

S E C T. II.

SOME general PRONUNCIATIONS.

The sound of the Vowel (u) in the end of a Syllable.

H U-man du-el lu-nar ru-bric
fu-ture fu-el mu-sic ru-in
cu-bit cru-el du-cal tu-lip
cu-pid cu-rate fu-fee tu-mult
du-rance hu-mid lu-cid tu-tor
hu-mour bu-bo pu-trid tru-ant

General Sound of (y) in the end of Words of more than one Syllable.

F U-ry an-gry ber-ry cher-ry
ea-sy ar-my boo-by craf-ty
du-ty ban-dy car-ry dark-ly
en-try

en-try	faul-ty	hun-gry	noi-fy
en-vy	haugh-ty	la-zy	name-ly

In the following Words the single Consonant between the two Vowels sounds double, and is pronounced as if it were joined with the first Vowel.

B A-nish	he-rald	mo-ral	Se-nate
ble-mish	ho-nour	Nou-rish	sha-dow
ca-mel	Jea-lous	O-range	fi-new
ca-rol	I-mage	Pa-lace	so-lid
cla-ret	Le-mon	pa-tent	Ta-lent
Da-mage	li-mit	pa-rish	te-nant
do-zen	li-nage	pre-face	tri-bute
dra-gon	li-nen	pre-late	Va-nish
fe-lon	Ma-nage	pu-nish	vo-lume
fi-nish	me-lon	Ra-pid	Wi-dow
fou-rish	mi-mic	re-lic	wi-zard
Ha-bit	mo-del	re-lish	wo-man

General sound of (ti) before a Vowel.

A C-ti-on	mar-ti-al	por-ti-on
cap-ti-ous	men-ti-on	quo-ti-ent
cau-ti-on	mo-ti-on	fa-ti-ate
fac-ti-on	nup-ti-al	fec-ti-on
sta-ti-on	par-ti-al	ter-ti-an
func-ti-on	pa-ti-ence	na-ti-on

N. B. Tho' these Words may be divided into three Syllables, yet they are pronounced as if they were of two.

S E C T. III.

Rules for finding out the Number of Syllables in a Word.

General RULE.

As many *Vowels* as there are in a Word, there are as many *Syllables* in that Word.

From this general RULE, there are three Exceptions.

EXCEPTION I.

TWO VOWELS making a double VOWEL, or three VOWELS making a triple VOWEL, are only but one SYLLABLE.

Accented on the first Syllable.

C oun-ty	join-ing	Pawn-ed	towns-man
dain-ty	La-bour	pea-cock	tu-mour
Fa-mous	lou-sy	Rea-son	Win-dow
fa-vour	Mourn-ing	rail-er	Zea-lous
Ho-nour	mea-dow	Sea-son	Beau-ing
hu-mour	Noi-sy	foo-ty	beau-ty
Jea-lous	need-les	Tay-lor	Rich-lieu

Accented on the second Syllable.

A -Bout	ap-plaud	con-vey	re-claim
a-broad	ap-proach	De-lay	a-dieu
ap-pear	Con-strain	Re-strain	re-view
ap-peal			

EXCEPTION II.

The silent (e) never increases the Number of Syllables of a Word.

Accented

Accented on the first Syllable.

C Am-bridge re-spite sen-tence prim-rose
cou-rage sa-vage shame-ful there-fore

Accented on the second Syllable.

A D-here Con-verse De-throne re-nounce
a-bate con-trive de-base re-morse
ad-vance com-pose Pa-role sub-due
ad-jure con-duce pur-sue Un-ripe

S E C T. IV.

Proper Names not exceeding two Syllables.

Accented on the first Syllable.

A a-ron Ab-ba Ab-ner A-chish A-chab A-gag
Al-bert Al-fred A-dam Ad-vent Al-pha
An-drew Am-mon An-nas A-phek A-pril Ar-
nold A-saph Ar-thur Ash-dod A-thens A-shur
Am-ram A-sa A-vites Ar-non A-vith Az-buck
Az-mon Az-zah Al-burgh Abbe-ville A-cham
Ac-qui A-cra Ad-da Ag-ga A-gra Al-gher A-
lais Alt-mul Am-ber An-des An-gus An-jou Ar-
guin Au-rich Ax-im; Ba-al Ba-bel Bak-buk Ba-
laam Ba-ca Ba-den Baz-za Ba-hus Ba-ja Bal-ber
Bal-doc Bal-tic Ba-lak Bar-rak Bamp-ton Ban-
gor Bar-des-wick Bark-ley Beau-jeu Bed-ford
Beau-mont Bell-stein Ber-lin Ben-thelm Bent-ley
Bern-burg Bis-cay Bland-ford Blen-heim Bol-ton
Bo-az Boz-rah Bom-bay Bonne-ville Born-holm
Be-ryl Bri-stol Bri-tain Bru-ges Bur-leigh Bod-
min Bot-war Bour-bon Bour-bourg Bu-chan;
Ca-ba Ca-bul Ca-desb Ca-diz Cad-sand Ca-en
Ca-lais Caf-fa Ca-gli Cai-ro Cal-mar Ca-lib Cam-
bridge Car-mel Cam-bray Chi-na Ca-stor Ce-
dron Cey-lon Chat-ham Chel-sea Cher-burg Cher-
ry Che-ster Chip-ping Chur-chill Cla-ra Cler-
mont Cleve-land Clor-mel Colef-hill Con-stance
Cor-by

Cor-by Co-rinth Ce-phas Chal-dees Chy-mist
 Christ-mass Con-clave Cy-clops Co-gri Con-go
 Corn-wall Crick-lade Cy-prus; Da-bul Dale-burg
 Dant-zick Da-nube Dart-ford Del-phos Den-bigh
 Den-mark Dept-ford Der-by Ding-wal Dort-
 mond Du-blin Dun-kirk Dou-glas Dwi-na Dur-
 ham Dy-fart; Ea-ster Ea-ton E-bro E-cho E-den
 Eg-bert E-gypt El-gin Emb-den En-dor Eng-
 lish E-noch En-gers Es-ther E-sau Er-pach Es-
 sex Eu-stace Eux-ine Eu-rope Ey-rac; Fair-ford
 Fal-mouth Fal-kirk Falk-land Fer-rol Fe-stus
 Fin-land Fen-wick Fran-cis Flan-ders Flo-rence
 Flu-shing Franc-fort Friez-land Fun-di Fur-nes;
 Gal-lo Gall-way Ga-za Ga-ronne Ger-man Gil-
 gal Gom-bron Goth-land Green-land Guern-sey
 Guin-ea; Hag-gai Haer-Jem Ham-burgh Hart-
 ford Ha-stings Hayle-sham Here-ford Hol-land
 Ho-race Hou-den Hum-phrey Hy-dra; I-saac
 Ja-go Ja-va Ice-land Jer-sey Jop-pa Jor-dan Ju-
 stus Jut-land; Ke-dar Kel-so Kex-holme King-
 ston Ko-ram; Lan-dau Lang-land Lap-land Lau-
 rence Li-ma Lim-burg Litch-field Lin-coln Lon-
 don Lud-low Ly-ons; Mans-field Mal-ta Mar-
 li Med-way Mi-lan Mo-loch Mon-mouth Mur-
 ray; Nan-king Nas-sau Nec-kar Ne-groes Ne-
 vis Ni-ger Nor-way Nor-wich Ny-burg; O-mers
 Or-mond Or-ford Ox-ford; Pa-dan Pa-go Pai-
 ta Pa-ris Pa-ros Pe-kin Pis-gah Pla-ta Ply-mouth
 Po-land Pon-tus Ports-mouth Pre-ston Psal-mist;
 Que-da Ques-noy Quin-gey Quin-tus Quit-to;
 Rab-bah Rams-gate Rab-bi Reu-ben Ri-chard
 Riz-pah Re-gen Rey-gate Rou-en Ruth-ven
 Rys-wick Ru-fus; Sa-lem Saltz-burg Sack-ville
 Sam-bre Sand-wich Sa-rum Scil-ly Sa-voy Sha-
 drach Si-nai Scot-land Se-vern Shan-non Smyr-

na South-wark Sul-ly Su-rat Swe-den; Ta-bor
 Ta-gus Tau-ris Tes-sin Ton-guin Tour-nay
 Traer-back Tu-nis Tu-rin Tur-ky Twee-dale
 Ty-ronne; Ve-nice Vil-la Vice-roy Vin-cent
 Voight-land Us-beck; Wal-dec Wal-lons War-
 wick Wer-den Wilt-shire Wol-ga; Xan-tum Xer-
 xes Xu-car; Yar-mouth Yu-nam; Zan-te Zea-
 land Ze-nith Zwic-kow.

Accented on the latter Syllable.

Al-giers A-men Ben-gal Bou-logne Bra-zil Car-
 tath Co-losa Car-lisle E-squire Ja-pan Ma-drid
 Mo-gul Na-varre Nar-bonne O-stend Stock-holm
 Tou-lon.

S E C T. V.

*A Table of Diffyllables undivided, collected from
 the foregoing Tables.*

DEpart afflict govern Hochstet become open
 abbey concern ready towards design bre-
 thren issue bias lion command unite obey transcript
 rescue hinder nasty banish dagger letters Ply-
 mouth Calais faulty reclaim genteel digress ar-
 mour garden abhor combine conceive hungry
 quenching alehouse sweetness liar parchment
 Boulogne Blenheim judgment plumbline kingdom
 extend ferment sincere chastise vellum vessel buf-
 foon Hartford Pembroke Jephthah pamphlet in-
 struct conspire blackness artful instal banish hu-
 man rainbow sackcloth substance arraign April
 afraid diffuse waggon nephew Smyrna Savoy ma-
 chine badger entry tansy compare compound con-
 ceit northern Mun-ster vouchsafe kingdom Pis-
 gah Dunkirk protract descend arrest ambush re-
 treat envy baptize foolish ointment downward yel-
 low hydra Xerxes lion Navarre appoint oysters
 immense

immense apron hyphen udder naked resource
 eagle suppose midnight serjeant mouldy expire
 caldron disclose subscribe upbraid friendship un-
 known tremble friar mermaid napkin assault
 Warwick Shadrach Biscay Cambridge Phenix Ja-
 pan pastor gesture vulgar assent island robber name-
 ly respect stupid Joppa reverse betake valley mar-
 shal maintain explain presume membrane in-
 veigh christmas infringe upbraid discreet um-
 brage lengthen spirit exchange scramble embrace
 bashful confide disguise bounty Britain Chatham
 country Bethlem Cyprus Andrew gangrene
 crotchet exhale consume riddle although displease
 brightness giant mending fourfold handmaid ex-
 tract China Peking London substance shuttle ex-
 haust kindle surmount farthing contemn banquet
 ensign harbour pretence prevail traduce penny
 litters follow enough proceed speedy vapour wo-
 ful treatise adieu behalf believe default meddle
 hundred conflict children assuage obscene extreme
 chandler doubtful guiltless warmest footman quiet
 voyage science irksome Horace Homer envy vial
 dial forgive mankind unwise thirteen humble
 noble mongrel grapple regard baker maiden
 bowels nature formed perceive enjoy encamp ob-
 serve brimstone butcher cattle saddle fuel riot cli-
 ent kinsfolk archer fasteth poem viands forthwith
 eastward himself condemn untaught endow banter
 gaandeur fortune Berwick Tweedale Compeigne
 Marli Richmond only fragment features setters
 ginger picture vanquish outside household thirty
 conceal acquaint vintage forfeit shoulder narrow
 fenceless Landau Berlin Dresden confute neglect
 rumour berry beauty custom gentry handful E-
 phron Ireland Dublin Ruthven redness honey

abstain concise compile bombast surface squander
scandal servile nurture augment verdict meekness.

S E C T. VI.

Exercises in reading Words not exceeding two Syllables.

LESSON I.

Fable of the Fox at the point of Death.

A Fox worn out with Age, per-ceives his End draw-ing near, and calls all his Sons to him; to whom he says, My Sons, my Race is run, my Days are at an End, I pray you take my last Ad-vice; a-mend your Lives, for-fake your Er-rors, and live ho-nest Lives, that you may die with com-fort. To which one of them an-swer'd, Your Ad-vice is vain. How can we who are by Na-ture, wick-ed, and brought up un-der so bad a Ma-ster as your-self, ever change our Man-ners.

LESSON II.

The sick Miser and the Angel.

A Rich Mi-ser be-ing sick and near his Death, sur-veys, and re-flects on his past Deeds, And cal-ling to Mind, how by Fraud in his Deal-ings he had heap-ed up im-mense Rich-es, re-solves to at-one for his e-vil Deeds on his Death-bed. He makes his Will, and be-queaths large Sums to be em-ploy'd on pi-ous U-ses, but not a Pen-ny was to be paid 'till af-ter his De- cease. An Angel ap-pears to him, and tells him, What he gave thus was not Alms; be-cause he part-ed with no-thing he could keep: But if he would do good,

good, it must be in his Life-time. The Mi-ser-per-plex'd still grasps his Wealth 'till Death for-ces him to let go his Hold.

LESSON III.

The proud Frog.

AN Ox, gras-ing in a Mea-dow, chan-ced to set his Foot a-mong a Par-cel of young Frogs, and trod one of them to Death. The rest in-form'd their Mo-ther, when she came home, what had hap-pen'd, tel-ling her, that the Beast, which did it, was the lar-gest Beast that e-ver they saw in their Lives. What, was it so big? says the old Frog, swel-ling and blow-ing up her speck-led Bel-ly to a great De-gree. Oh, big-ger by a vast deal, say they. And so big? says she, strain-ing her-self yet more. In-deed, Mam-ma, said they, if you were to burst your-self, you would ne-ver be so big. She strove yet more, and burst her-self in-deed.

LESSON IV.

The old Hound.

AN old Hound, who had been a very good one in his Time, and giv-en his Ma-ster great Sport and Plea-sure in ma-n-y a chace, at last, thro' old Age, be-came feeble and un-fit for Ser-vice. Yet, be-ing in the Field, one Day, when the Stag was al-most run down, he hap-pen'd to be the first that came in with him, and seiz'd him by one of his Haunch-es; but his de-cay'd and bro-ken Teeth, not be-ing able to keep their hold, the Deer e-scap'd, and threw him quite out, at which his Ma-ster, be-ing ve-ry much vex'd, was go-ing to strike him, but the ho-nest old Dog is said

said to have bark'd out this Speech: Ah! do not strike your poor old Ser-vant, 'tis not my Heart and good Will, but my Strength and Speed that fail-ed me: If I can't please you now, pray, Sir, don't for-get what I have been.

LESSON V.

The Horse and the Ass.

THE Horse, a-dorn'd with a rich Bri-dle and Sad-dle, came thun-dring along the Way: and made the Moun-tains e-cho with his neigh-ing. He had-not gone far, be-fore he met an Ass, with a heavy Bur-den, and mov-ing flow-ly on, in the same Track with him-self. He call'd out to him, in a haugh-ty Tone, and threat-en'd to tram-ple him in the Dirt, if he did not break the Way for him. The poor Ass, not dar-ing to dis-pute the Mat-ter, got out of his Way, as fast as he could, and let him go by.

Not long af-ter this, the same Horse, in a Bat-tle, hap-pen'd to be shot in the Eye, which made him un-fit for Ser-vice; so he was stript of his fine Bri-dle and Sad-dle, and sold to a Far-mer. The Ass meet-ing him in this for-lorn State, thought that now it was his Turn to in-sult; and so, says he, Hey day! Friend, is it you? Well, I al-ways be-liev'd that Pride of yours would, one Day, have a Fall.

LESSON VI.

The Horse and the Lion.

A Li-on, see-ing a fine plump Nag, had a great Mind to eat a bit of him, but knew not which Way to get him into his Pow-er. At last, he gave out that he was a Doc-tor of Phy-sic; who by his long Prac-tice in so-reign Coun-tries,

H

had

had made him-self a-ble to cure any Sort of Illness, hop-ing he should catch the Horse: But the Horse, who smok'd the Mat-ter, was re-solv'd to be e-ven with him. Sir, says he, since you are so a-ble a Doc-tor, pray give me your Ad-vice. I have a Thorn in my Foot, which has quite lam'd me, and gives me great Pain.

The Li-on a-greed to it, and de-sir'd he might see the Foot. Upon which the Horse lift-ed up one of his hind Legs, and while the Li-on was looking at his Foot, gave him such a Kick in the Face, as quite stun-ned him, and left him sprawl-ing up-on the Ground. In the mean time the Horse trot-ted a-way, neigh-ing, and laugh-ing at the success of the Trick, by which he ruin-ed the Purpose of one who de-sign'd to have trick-ed him out of his Life.

LESSON VII.

The Farmer and his Sons.

A Cer-tain Far-mer ly-ing at the Point of Death, and be-ing will-ing, that his Sons should pur-sue the same Course of Life he him-self had been en-gag'd in, call-ed them to his Bed-side, and spoke to this Ef-fect: All I have to be-queath to you, Sons, is my Farm and my Vine-yard, of which I make you joint Heirs. But I charge you not to let it go out of your Hands; for, if I have any Trea-sure be-sides, it lies bury'd some-where in the Ground, with-in a Foot of the Sur-face.

This made the Sons con-clude, that he talk-ed of Mo-ney, which he had hid there; So, af-ter their Fa-ther's Death, with vast Pains and Care, they dug up the Farm and Vine-yard. From
whence

whence it came to pass, that tho' they miss-ed the Trea-sure, which they thought to find, the Ground, by being so well stir-red and loo-sen'd, pro-duc'd so fine a Crop of all that was sow-ed in it, as prov-ed a real Trea-sure.

LESSON VIII.

The Cock and the Fox.

A Cock being perch'd among the Branches of a lofty Tree, crowed aloud, so that a Fox, that was in quest of his Prey, came to the Place. But *Reynard*, finding he could not come at the Cock, by reason of the Height of the Tree, had Recourse to Cunning, in order to decoy him down; so approach'd the Tree. Cousin, says he, I am glad to see you; but, at the same time, I must tell you, I am not easy at the Place, which won't let me pay my Respects to you in a better Manner. Pray, dear Cousin, come down and let me embrace you. Indeed, Cousin, said the Cock, to tell you the Truth, I don't think it safe to venture myself upon the Ground; for, tho' I am convinced how much you are my Friend, yet I may have the ill Luck to fall into the Clutches of some other Beast, and what would become of me then? O dear, says *Reynard*, don't you know that Peace has been lately proclaim'd between all Kinds of Birds and Beasts, and that we are, for the future, to live in the utmost Love?

All this while the Cock seem'd to stretch out his Neck, as if he saw something at a Distance. Cousin, says the Fox, what's that you are looking at so much? Why, says the Cock, I think I see a Pack of Hounds yonder, a little Way off. O then, says the Fox, your humble Servant, I must be

be gone. Nay, pray Cousin, don't go, says the Cock, I am just a coming down; sure you are not afraid of Dogs in this time of Peace. No, no, says he; but ten to one whether they have heard it proclaim'd.

S E C T. VII.

Words of three SYLLABLES.

Accented on the first Syllable.

A B-di-cate	am-bush-ment	au-di-ence
ab-la-tive	an-ces-tors	au-di-tor
a-bra-ham	an-ci-ent	au-gu-ry
ab-ro-gate	a-na-gram	auk-ward-ly
ab-so-lute	a-nar-chy	Bag-ni-o
ab-sti-nent	a-mi-ty	bail-a-ble
ac-ci-dence	a-ni-mate	ba-nish-ment
ac-ci-dent	an-nu-al	ba-ro-net
ac-ti-on	an-ti-dote	bar-ba-rism
ac-cu-rate	ap-pe-tite	bar-ba-rous
a-da-mant	a-pho-rism	bar-ren-ness
ac-tu-ate	a-pri-cock	bar-ris-ter
ad-e-quate	a-que-duct	back-ward-ness
ad-ju-tant	ar-gu-ment	bash-ful-ly
ad-mi-ral	ar-chi-tect	bas-ti-on
ad-vo-cate	a-ra-bic	bat-te-ry
af-flu-ence	a-ra-ble	bat-tle-dore
af-fa-ble	ar-dent-ly	bat-tle-ment
ag-gra-vate	ar-mo-ry	bat-che-lor
a-go-ny	ar-ro-gant	beast-li-ness
al-co-ran	ar-te-ry	beau-ti-fy
al-der-man	ar-ti-choke	be-ne-fit
al-ge-bra	a-ve-nue	be-ne-fice
a-li-en	ar-ti-cle	beg-ga-ry
al-ma-nack	a-va-ric	big-got-try
al-pha-bet	au-di-ble	blan-dish-ment
		blas-phe-my

blas-phe-my	car-ri-er	cle-men-cy
bla-zon-ry	car-ri-on	co-di-cil
blun-der-bufs	ca-fu-al	cog-ni-zance
blun-der-er	ca-fu-ift	co-lo-ny
boaft-ing-ly	ca-ta-logue	col-lo-quy
bo-di-ly	ca-te-chife	co-me-dy
boif-te-rous	ca-te-chifm	co-mi-cal
bor-row-er	ca-val-ry	com-fort-lefs
bo-ta-ny	ca-ve-at	com-pa-ny
bot-tom-lefs	cau-ti-on	com-pe-tent
boun-da-ry	ce-le-brate	com-pli-ment
boun-te-ous	cen-tu-ry	con-cu-bine
boun-ti-ful	cer-tain-ly	con-fe-rence
bra-ve-ry	cer-ti-fy	con-fi-dence
bre-vi-ty	cham-ber-lain	con-gru-ous
bri-be-ry	cham-pi-on	con-ju-gal
bri-gan-tine	chan-cel-lor	con-quer-or
bro-ther-ly	cha-rac-ter	con-fci-ence
bul-ki-ness	cha-pi-ter	con-ici-ous
bul-li-on	cha-ri-ot	con-le-grate
bur-den-some	cha-ri-ty	con-fe-quence
bu-ri-al	che-ar-ful-ness	con-fo-nant
Ca-bi-net	che-val-ry	con-fta-ble
ca-lum-ny	chy-mi-cal	con-ftan-cy
ca-pi-tal	chy-mif-try	con-fti-tute
cal-cu-late	cho-co-late	con-ti-nence
can-dle-ftick	cin-na-mon	con-tra-ry
ca-nif-ter	cir-cu-late	co-pi-ous
ca-no-nift	cir-cum-flex	co-pu-late
can-di-date	cir-cum-fpect	cor-di-al
cap-ti-ous	cir-cum-ftance	cor-mo-rant
cap-ti-vate	ci-ti-zen	co-ro-ner
car-di-nal	cla-mo-rous	cor-pe-ral
car-pen-ter	cla-ri-fy	cor-pu-lent
car-ri-age	claf-fi-cal	coft-li-ness
		cor-ra-ges

cot-ta-ges	de-tri-ment	e-le-gant
co-ve-nant	de-ſti-ny	e-le-ment
coun-fel-lor	de-ſti-tute	e-le-phant
coun-te-nance	de-vi-ate	e-le-vate
coun-ter-feit	di-a-dem	e-lo-quence
coun-ter-poife	di-a-lect	em-baf-fy
cour-te-ous	di-a-logue	em-bry-o
cour-te-fy	di-a-mond	e-me-rod
craf-ti-nefs	di-a-ry	e-mi-nent
cre-di-ble	di-f-fi-cult	em-pe-ror
cre-di-tor	di-f-fi-dent	em-pha-fiſ
cri-mi-nal	dig-ni-ty	emp-ti-nefs
cri-ti-cal	di-li-gence	e-mu-late
cro-co-dile	di-li-gent	e-ne-my
cru-ci-fy	di-o-ceſe	e-ner-gy
cru-di-ty	diſ-ci-pline	en-ter-priſe
cru-el-ty	diſ-fi-pate	e-pi-taph
cu-bi-cal	diſ-ſo-lute	e-pi-thet
cu-cum-ber	diſ-ſo-nant	en-ti-ty
cul-pa-ble	do-cu-ment	en-vi-ous
cul-ti-vate	do-na-tive	e-qual-ly
cu-ri-ous	dow-a-ger	e-qui-page
cu-ſto-dy	dra-pe-ry	e-qui-ty
Dam-ni-fy	drow-fi-nefs	e-ſti-mate
dan-ge-rous	du-bi-ous	e-vi-dence
de-cen-cy	dul-ci-mer	ex-cre-ment
de-di-cate	dun-ge-on	ex-e-cute
de-i-fy	du-pli-cate	ex-cel-lent
de-i-ty	du-ra-ble	ex-pi-ate
de-li-cate	Ea-ger-ly	ex-pli-cate
de-pre-cate	ear-neſt-nefs	ex-qui-fi-te
de-pu-ty	e-bo-ny	ex-ta-ſy
de-ro-gate	e-di-fi-ce	Fa-bu-lous
de-ſo-late	e-di-fy	ſac-ti-on
de-ſpe-rate	e-du-cate	ſa-cul-ty
		ſal-la-cy.

fal-la-cy	gen-tle-man	i-di-ot
fal-si-ty	ge-nu-ine	i-dle-ness
fa-mi-ly	glo-bu-lar	i-mi-tate
fa-mi-list	gloo-mi-ness	jeer-ing-ly
fan-ci-ful	glo-ri-ous	jeo-par-dy
fa-tal-ly	glut-ton-ous	im-ple-ment
faith-ful-ly	gor-ge-ous	im-po-tent
fa-vour-ite	go-vern-ment	im-pre-cate
fear-less-ly	gra-du-ate	im-pu-dent
fer-ven-cy	gra-ci-ous	ig-no-rant
fes-ti-val	graf-hop-per	in-ci-dent
fic-ti-on	gra-ti-tude	in-fa-my
fil-thi-ness	gun-pow-der	in-fi-nite
fop-pe-ry	Hand-ker-chief	in-fi-del
for-ge-ry	hand-some-ly	in-flu-ence
for-ti-fy	hap-pi-ly	in-ju-ry
for-ward-ness	hap-pi-ness	in-ner-most
frank-in-cense	har-bin-ger	in-no-cent
frau-du-lent	har-mo-ny	in-so-lent
fruc-ti-fy	harp-si-cord	in-sti-gate
fu-gi-tive	he-re-sy	in-stant-ly
fu-ne-ral	he-re-tic	in-sti-tute
func-ti-on	he-ri-tage	in-stru-ment
fur-ni-ture	hi-de-ous	in-tel-lect
fun-da-ment	hin-der-most	in-ter-course
fur-ther-ance	his-to-ry	in-ter-est
Ga-i-ty	hi-ther-to	in-ter-val
gain-ful-ly	ho-li-ness	in-ter-view
gal-lant-ly	ho-mi-cide	in-ti-mate
gal-le-ry	ho-mi-ly	in-tri-cate
gar-den-er	hor-ri-ble	in-vo-cate
gar-ri-son	hus-ban-dry	i-vo-ry
ge-ne-ral	hy-po-crite	jo-cu-lar
ge-ne-rate	Ja-ve-lin	ju-sti-fy
ge-ne-rous	i-di-om	Kal-len-dar
		La-bour-er

La-bour-er	mar-vel-ous	mu-ti-ny
la-by-rinth	mas-cu-line	mu-tu-al
la-i-ty	mas-sa-cre	my-ri-ad
lar-ce-ny	mas-te-ry	my-ste-ry
la-ti-tude	me-di-ate	Nar-ra-tive
la-ven-der	me-di-cine	na-ti-on
le-ga-cy	me-di-rate	na-tu-ral
le-gi-ble	me-lo-dy	naugh-ti-ness
le-gi-on	mel-low-ness	na-vi-gate
le-ni-ty	me-mo-ry	ne-ther-most
le-pro-sy	men-di-cant	no-mi-nate
le-vi-ty	mer-ci-ful	no-ta-ry
lea-che-ry	me-ta-phor	no-ti-fy
li-be-ral	men-ti-on	no-vel-ty
li-ber-ty	mer-chan-dise	nou-rish-ment
li-ber-tine	mes-sen-ger	nu-me-rous
li-o-ness	mi-li-tant	nun-ne-ry
lon-gi-tude	mil-li-on	nup-ti-al
lo-ga-rithm	mi-ne-ral	nu-tri-ment
lu-na-tic	mi-nis-ter	O-be-lisk
lu-sci-ous	mi-se-ry	ob-se-quey
Ma-gi-strate	mi-ti-gate	ob-so-lete
mag-ni-fy	mi-ra-cle	ob-sta-cle
ma-je-s-ty	mo-de-rate	ob-sti-nate
main-te-nance	mo-nu-ment	ob-vi-ous
ma-ni-fest	mol-li-fy	o-ce-an
ma-ni-fold	mo-nar-chy	o-cu-list
man-si-on	mo-def-ty	o-di-ous
ma-nu-al	mor-ti-fy	of-fi-cer
ma-nu-script	mo-ti-on	o-mi-nous
mar-ri-age	moun-te-bank	o-ni-ons
ma-ri-ner	mourn-ful-ly	o-pe-rate
mar-ma-lade	mul-ti-ply	op-po-site
mar-ti-al	mul-ti-tude	o-pu-lent
mar-tyr-dom	mu-si-cal	o-ra-cle
		o-ra-tor

o-ra-tor
or-na-ment
or-tho-dox
o-ther-wise
o-ver-sight
out-ward-ly
Pa-ci-fy
pa-la-tine
pal-li-ate
pa-ra-dise
pa-ra-dox
pa-ra-site
pa-ra-graph
pa-ral-lel
pa-ra-phrase
pa-ri-ty
par-ri-cide
par-ti-al
par-ti-cle
pas-si-on
pa-ti-ence
pe-da-gogue
pe-di-gree
pe-nal-ty
pe-ne-trate
pe-nu-ry
per-ju-ry
per-pe-trate
per-qui-site
per-se-cute
per-ti-nent
pes-ti-lence
pe-tu-lant
pi-ge-on
pi-e-ty

pin-na-cle
plen-ti-ful
po-e-try
po-li-cy
po-li-tic
po-pu-lous
pon-de-rous
po-pe-ry
po-pu-lar
por-ti-on
pos-si-ble
po-si-tive
po-ten-tate
po-ver-ty
prac-ti-cal
pre-ci-ous
pre-ci-pice
pre-ju-dice
pre-la-cy
pre-si-dent
pre-va-lent
pre-vi-ous
pri-mi-tive
prin-ci-pal
prin-ci-ple
pri-so-ner
pri-vi-lege
pri-vi-ly
pro-ba-ble
pro-bi-ty
pro-di-gal
pro-di-gy
pro-fli-gate
pro-ge-ny
pro-pa-gate

pro-per-ty
pro-phe-cy
pro-se-cute
pro-se-lyte
pro-spe-rous
pro-sti-tute
pro-te-stant
pro-ven-der
psal-te-ry
punc-tu-al
pu-nish-ment
pu-ri-fy
pu-ri-ty
pu-tri-fy
py-ra-mid
Qua-li-fy
qua-li-ty
quan-ti-ty
quar-ter-ly
que-ru-lous
que-sti-on
qui-et-ness
quo-ti-ent
Ra-di-ant
ra-di-cal
ra-ri-ty
ra-ven-ous
re-com-pense
rec-ti-fy
re-gi-cide
re-gi-ment
re-gi-on
re-gi-ster
re-gu-lar
re-me-dy
re-pro-bate

re-pro-bate
 re-qui-site
 re-si-due
 re-tro-grade
 re-ve-rend
 righ-te-ous
 ri-vu-let
 ru-mi-nate
 ru-di-ments
 Sa-cra-ment
 sa-cri-fice
 sa-cri-lege
 sa-la-ry
 sa-li-vate
 sanc-ti-fy
 sa-ti-ate
 sa-tis-fy
 sa-vi-our
 sa-vo-ry
 scor-pi-on
 scrip-tu-ral
 scrup-u-lous
 scru-ti-ny
 scul-li-on
 se-cre-cy
 sec-ti-on
 se-cu-lar
 se-ni-or
 sen-su-al
 sen-si-ble
 sen-si-tive
 se-pa-rate
 se-pul-chre
 se-ri-ous
 ser-vi-tude

se-ve-ral
 sig-ni-fy
 si-mi-le
 sin-gu-lar
 si-tu-ate
 slip-pe-ry
 so-phi-ster
 sor-ce-ry
 sol-di-er
 sooth-say-er
 spa-ni-el
 spe-ci-al
 spe-ci-fy
 spec-ta-cle
 spe-ci-men
 spu-ri-ous
 sta-ti-on
 stea-di-ness
 stig-ma-tize
 sto-ma-cher
 stra-ta-gem
 straw-ber-ry
 stre-nu-ous
 stu-pi-fy
 sub-se-quent
 stu-di-ous
 sub-si-dy
 sub-til-ty
 sud-den-ly
 sum-ma-ry
 sup-pli-ant
 sup-pli-cant
 sus-te-nance
 sy-ca-more
 sy-co-phant

syl-lo-gism
 sym-pa-thy
 sym-pa-thize
 sy-na-gogue
 Te-di-ous
 tem-pe-rance
 ten-der-ness
 ten-den-cy
 ter-ri-ble
 ter-ti-an
 tes-ta-ment
 tes-ti-fy
 the-o-ry
 ti-tu-lar
 to-le-rate
 trac-ta-ble
 tra-gi-cal
 trea-che-rous
 trea-su-rer
 tres-pass-er
 tri-ni-ty
 tri-vi-al
 tur-bu-lent
 tur-pen-tine
 tur-pi-tude
 tym-pa-ny
 ty-pi-cal
 ty-ran-nize
 Va-can-cy
 va-ga-bond
 va-li-ant
 va-ni-ty
 va-ri-ance
 va-ri-ous
 ve-he-ment
 ven-di-ble

ven-di-ble	vi-o-lence	Way-far-ing
ve-ne-mous	vi-o-lent	wan-der-er
ve-ne-ry	vir-gi-nals	wea-ri-ness
ve-ni-al	vir-tu-ous	wick-ed-ness
ve-ni-son	vi-fi-ble	wi-dow-er
ver-de-grease	vi-fi-on	wi-dow-hood
ve-ri-fy	vi-tri-ol	wil-der-ness
ve-ri-ty	Ul-ti-mate	wo-man-ly
ve-te-ran	u-ni-on	won-der-ful
vic-to-ry	u-ni-corn	work-man-ship
vic-tu-als	u-ni-ty	wor-ship-ful
vi-gi-lant	u-ni-verse	wretch-ed-ness
vil-la-ny	u-su-al	Yel-low-ness
vi-li-fy	u-su-ry	yef-ter-day
vin-di-cate	u-su-rer	youth-ful-ness
vi-ne-gar	ut-te-rance	Zeal-ous-ly

Accented on the second Syllable.

A -Ban-don	ad-ven-ture	af-sign-ment
a-base-ment	a-fore-hand	a-sto-nish
ab-hor-rent	a-gree-ment	a-sun-der
a-bridg-ment	al-low-ance	af-su-rance
a-bo-lish	al-migh-ty	ar-ten-tive
a-bor-tive	al-rea-dy	at-tain-ment
a-bun-dance	a-maze-ment	at-ten-dance
ac-cep-tance	a-muse-ment	at-tor-ney
ac-com-plice	an-noy-ance	at-tone-ment
ac-com-plish	a-part-ment	a-verse-ness
ac-cord-ing	ap-pa-rel	au-then-tic
ac-know-ledge	a-po-state	a-void-ance
ac-quaint-ance	ap-point-ment	a-wa-ken
ad-he-rence	ap-pren-tice	Bal-sa-mic
ad-vance-ment	arch-dea-con	bap-tis-mal
ad-van-tage	af-sail-ant	be-gin-ner
ad-mo-nish	af-sem-ble	be-guil-er
		be-got-ten

be-got-ten	de-cre-pid	e-lec-tor
be-hol-den	de-co-rum	e-lec-tive
be-lox-ed	de-fec-tive	e-le-ven
be-night-ed	de-fen-sive	e-lope-ment
be-sieg-er	de-fi-ance	em-bar-go
be-spat-ter	de-lin-quent	em-broi-der
be-spec-kle	de-li-ver	e-mer-gent
be-sprin-kle	de-man-dant	em-ploy-ment
be-to-ken	de-mea-nour	en-a-mel
bom-bas-tic	do-mo-lish	en-cou-rage
bra-va-do	de-mon-strate	en-coun-ter
Ca-the-dral	de-par-ture	en-dea-vour
clan-des-tine	de-struc-tive	en-large-ment
co-e-qual	de-ter-mine	e-ner-vate
ce-ha-bit	dic-ta-tor	e-nor-mous
co-heir-ess	di-mi-nish	en-sam-ple
co-he-rent	dis-as-ter	e-ter-nal
com-mand-er	dis-ci-ple	en-vi-ron
com-mit-ment	dis-co-ver	e-pis-tle
com-mit-tee	dis-junc-ture	e-spou-sals
com-port-ment	dis-fi-gure	e-sta-blish
con-ceal-er	dis-ho-nest	ex-ac-tor
con-fis-cate	dis-ho-nour	ex-act-ly
con-jec-ture	dis-loy-al	ex-a-mine
con-junc-ture	dis-plea-sure	ex-hi-bit
con-si-der	dis-qui-et	ex-pli-cit
con-sump-tive	dis-sem-ble	ex-ter-nal
con-tem-plate	dis-tinct-ly	ex-tin-guish
con-tent-ment	dis-tri-bute	ex-tir-pate
con-ti-nue	di-vi-ner	ex-trin-sic
con-tri-vance	di-vorce-ment	Fa-na-tic
con-tri-bute	di-ur-nal	fan-tas-tic
cor-ro-sive	do-mes-tic	for-bid-den
cor-rupt-ness	Ec-cen-tric	for-bear-ance
De-can-ter	e-clip-tic	for-sa-ken
		for-get-ful

for-get-ful	in-vei-gle	pa-the-tic
Gi-gan-tic	Le-thar-gic	per-fec-tive
gra-na-do	Mag-ne-tic	per-form-er
Hence-for-ward	ma-jes-tic	per-fum-er
he-ro-ic	main-tain-er	per-mis-sive
I-de-a	ma-lig-nant	per-suad-er
il-li-cit	ma-ter-nal	per-sua-sive
il-lu-sive	ma-ture-ly	per-verse-ly
il-lu-strate	me-cha-nic	pla-to-nic
im-mor-tal	mis-car-ry	por-ten-tous
im-pli-cit	mis-chie-vous	port-man-teau
im-per-fect	mis-for-tune	pre-cen-tor
im-por-tant	mis-ma-nage	pre-cep-tor
in-car-nate	mis-do-ing	pre-cise-ly
in-cen-tive	mis-go-vern	pre-sump-tive
in-chant-ment	mis-ta-ken	Re-hears-er
in-clo-sure	mis-trust-ful	re-gard-less
in-clu-sive	more-o-ver	re-tu-sal
in-cul-cate	mo-les-ter	re-lin-quish
in-cum-bent	mo-sa-ic	re-main-der
in-de-cent	Noc-tur-nal	re-mem-ber
in-dict-ment	no-ven-ber	re-mon-strance
in-dul-gence	O-bei-sance	re-ple-nish
in-fer-nal	ob-ser-vance	re-sem-ble
in-for-mer	ob-ser-vant	re-ti-nue
in-ha-bit	oc-cur-rence	Se-du-cer
in-he-rent	ob-tru-der	se-date-ness
in-he-rit	ob-tuse-ly	sep-tem-ber
in-fi-pid	oc-to-ber	se-ques-ter
in-ter-nal	of-fen-der	spec-ta-tor
in-ter-pret	of-fen-sive	sub-mis-sive
in-tes-tate	o-lym-pic	sur-vey-or
in-tes-tine	op-po-ser	Tar-pau-lin
in-trin-sic	out-lan-dish	tes-ta-tor
in-val-id	Pa-ren-tal	to-bac-co
		to-ge-ther

to-ge-ther	un-cer-tain	un-just-ly
trans-pa-rent	un-feign-ed	un-learn-ed
tri-bu-nal	un-faith-ful	un-mind-ful
tri-um-phal	un-come-ly	un-skil-ful
tri-um-phant	un-co-ver	un-ru-ly
Vice-ge-rent	un-e-qual	un-sta-ble
vin-dic-tive	un-fru-gal	un-thank-ful
Un-arm-ed	un-fruit-ful	un-time-ly
un-bro-ken	un-god-ly	u-lurp-er
un-call-ed	un-ho-ly	un-wor-thy

Accented on the last Syllable.

A C-qui-esce	con-tra-dict	here-up-on
af-ter-noon	con-tro-vert	Im-ma-ture
a-la-mode	coun-ter-mand	im-por-tune
am-bus-cade	coun-ter-vail	in-com-pleat
ap-per-tain	De-vo-tee	in-cor-rect
ap-pre-hend	de-bau-chee	in-di-rect
Bri-ga-dier	de-bo-nair	in-ter-cede
buc-ca-neer	dis-al-low	in-ter-cept
Can-no-nade	dis-an-nul	in-ter-fere
can-no-neer	dis-a-gree	in-ter-lard
cap-a-pee	dis-ap-point	in-ter-leave
ca-ra-yan	dis-ap-pear	in-ter-line
ca-val-cade	dis-ap-prove	in-ter-pose
ca-va-li-er	dis-al-low	in-ter-sperse
cir-cum-cise	dis-be-lieve	in-ter-rupt
cir-cum-spect	do-mi-neer	in-ter-vene
cir-cum-scribe	En-ter-tain	in-tro-duce
cir-cum-vent	e-ver-more	Ma-ga-zine
com-mo-dore	ex-er-cise	mas-que-rade
com-pre-hend	Ga-ze-teer	mis-be-come
com-pro-mise	gre-na-dier	mis-be-have
con-de-scend	Hal-ber-dier	mis-be-lief
cor-re-spond	here-to-fore	mis-con-ceive
		mis-ap-ply

mis-ap-ply	pam-phle-teer	su-per-add
mu-le-tier	pan-ta-loons	su-per-fine
O-ver-bear	par-ti-fan	su-per-scribe
o-ver-bid	pa-ten-ree	su-per-sede
o-ver-bold	per-se-vere	su-per-vene
o-ver-born	pi-o-neer	su-per-vise
o-ver-cast	Re-col-lect	There-up-on
o-ver-charge	re-com-mend	trans-ma-rine
o-ver-come	re-com-pose	Vi-o-lin
o-ver-drive	re-con-cile	un-be-lief
o-ver-flow	re-con-duct	un-der-go
o-ver-gone	re-fu-gee	un-der-mine
o-ver-grown	re-in-force	un-der-neath
o-ver-hear	re-im-burse	un-der-stand
o-ver-laid	re-in-state	un-der-take
o-ver-look	re-ob-tain	un-ex-pert
o-ver-much	re-pre-hend	un-gen-teel
o-ver-past	re-pre-sent	vo-lun-teer
o-ver-seen	re-sa-lute	Where-un-to
o-ver-thrown	ri-di-cule	where-up-on
Pa-li-fade	Se-re-nade	Ye-ster-night

S E C T. VIII.

Proper Names not exceeding three Syllables.

Accented on the first Syllable.

A-Bi-gail A-bi-shag A-bra-ham A-fri-ca Al-
chy-mist Al-be-marle Al-ca-la An-gle-sey
Ald-bo-rough Al-der-ney A-li-cant Al-lo-way
Al-tem-burg A-ma-zon An-ti-christ An-ti-och
An-ca-ster An-der-lecht An-tho-ny An-ger-mund
Ar-ra-gon Ap-ple-by A-qui-tain Arch-an-gel
Ar-gen-ton A-run-del Au-stri-a; Bac-cha-nal
Ba-by-lon Ba-de-nock Bag-na-ger Bar-ba-ry Bal-
la-ghy Bal-ti-more Bar-ce-los Bark-ham-stead Bat-
ten-burg

ten-burg Bdel-li-um Beick-lin-ger Ber-ge-rack
 Beth-le-hem Bir-ming-ham Blan-ker-burg Bo-
 ni-face Bo-rough-bridge Bran-den-burg Bri-tan-ny
 Buck-ing-ham Bo-ling-broke Bur-gun-dy Bur-
 ling-ton; Ca-ja-phas Ca-na-an Cal-ce-don
 Ca-len-burg Cam-bi-a Car-bun-cle Ca-na-da Ca-
 pri-corn Ca-ta-racts Ca-per-quin Ca-ra-vans Ca-
 rib-bee Car-te-ret Chan-ce-ry Cas-pi-an Ca-ther-
 lough Cau-ca-sus Cha-ren-ton Char-le-mont
 Char-te-reuse Char-le-roy Chatte-le-raut Chel-ten-
 ham Chef-ter-field Chi-che-ster Chri-sto-phers
 Col-che-ster Co-ven-try Cro-mar-ty Cum-ber-
 land Cum-ming-ham Cy-cla-des Cy-pri-an; Da-
 ma-ris Da-ni-el Dan-ca-la Dar-ling-town Da-
 ven-try Del-ben-ham Deck-en-dorf De-ca-logue
 De-von-shire Di-dy-mus Den-der-mond Der-by-
 shire De-ven-ter Dor-che-ster Du-ming-ton Duf-
 fel-dorph; Ea-sing-wold E-berf-derph Ec-clef-
 hal E-din-burgh E-kren-ford El-lish-mere E-phe-
 sus Ep-pin-gen E-phra-im E-pi-logue Er-ke-lens
 E-ver-shot Ex-e-ter Ex-o-dus; Fal-ken-ham Fal-
 ken-burg Fau-gue-mont Frea-den-burg Fre-de-
 ric Fe-ver-sham Flam-bo-rough Flo-ren-tine Flo-
 ri-da For-ding-bridge Fram-ling-ham Fre-den-
 berg Frie-sen-gen Frid-lin-gen Fru-sten-burg;
 Gab-ba-tha Ga-bri-el Gainf-bo-rough Ga-li-lee
 Gal-lo-way Gas-co-ny Gel-der-land Gen-gen-
 back Ge-no-a Ger-ma-ny Glou-ce-ster Got-ten-
 burg Got-tin-gen; Had-ding-ton Hei-del-burg
 Hel-le-spont Hel-sin-gor He-mi-sphere Hep-
 tar-chy Her-cu-les Her-man-stat Hol-der-ness
 Hot-ten-tots Ho-ving-ham Hu-go-not Hun-ga-
 ry Hun-ting-ton Hun-ning-ham Hu-ther-field;
 Iih-ma-el Is-sa-char Ish-bo-sheth Is-ra-el Is-pa-
 han I-ta-ly Jo-shu-a Ju-bi-lee Ju-den-burg Ju-
 da-ism

da-ism Ju-li-an; Ka-len-burg Kar-ga-pol Kauf-
 bear-en Ka-tha-rine Kel-ling-ton Ken-sing-ton
 Ko-ningf-berg Ko-ningf-gratz Kut-ten-burg; La-
 den-burg Lan-ca-ster La-va-mand Laun-ce-ston
 Law-in-gen La-za-rus Lei-nin-gen Le-ba-non Lei-
 ce-ster / Li-ver-pool Lew-if-burg Lic-ten-fields
 Lim-be-rick / Lim-ming-ton Lu-ci-fer Lu-nen-
 burg / Lux-em-burg Ly-fi-as; Mac-clef-field
 Mach-pe-lah Mac-ke-ran Ma-dri-gal Ma-ho-met
 Mag-de-burg Mag-da-len Ma-la-chi Ma-la-ga
 Man-che-ster Ma-ni-la Man-tu-a Mar-ga-ret
 Marl-bo-rough Ma-ry-land Ma-ta-pan Ma-za-ra
 Me-klen-burg Mid-dle-burg Mid-dle-sex Mo-
 hi-low Mo-nog-ham Mon-tre-vil Mos-co-vy
 Mun-ster-berg; Naph-ta-li Na-po-li Ne-gro-
 land Ne-gro-pont Ne-ther-lands Ni-cho-las Ni-
 ne-veh Nor-man-dy Not-ting-ham; O-ber-stein
 Oc-king-ham Oc-tin-gen Ol-den-dorph O-le-ron
 Om-men-burg Oth-ni-el Or-ca-des; Pa-der-born
 Pa-la-mos Pa-la-tine Pa-le-stine Pa-pen-heim Pa-
 ra-gua Par-ten-kirk Par-ting-ton Pa-tri-arch Pe-
 na-flor Per-ga-mus Per-pi-gnan Pe-terf-burg Pe-
 ther-ton Phar-sa-lus Pha-ri-sees Phi-lipf-burg Phi-
 li-stines Pick-er-ing Pi-car-dy Po-ly-worth Pon-ty-
 pool Phry-gi-a Por-tu-gal Pres-by-ter Prin-ci-
 pat Pro-vi-dence Pur-ryf-burg; Qua-ken-bragge
 Queen's-fer-ry Queid-lin-burg; Ra-ma-da Ram-me-
 lies Ra-mi-kins Rap-perf-weil Ra-sen-burg Ra-tif-
 bon Rat-ze-burg Ro-che-ster Ra-venf-burg Ret-
 lin-gen Rox-bo-rough Rot-ten-burg Ru-pel-monde
 Ru-ther-glen; Sa-cri-fice Sad-du-cees Sa-la-mis Sa-
 ra-cens San-he-drim Scar-bo-rough Sax-o-ny
 Shaw-en-burg Seck-in-gen Sif-te-ron Shrewf-bu-ry
 Shwat-zen-burg Su-rin-ham Swit-zer-land Sy-ri-
 ans; Ta-bi-tha Ta-bri-ſtan Tad-ca-ſter Tan-ger-
 K munde

munde Te-mis-wier Te-ne-dos Ten-ter-den Te-ne-riff Tlas-ca-la Ton-nin-gen Tor-ring-ton Tra-pe-zund Tri-po-li Tu-bin-gen Tu-sca-ny Ty-chi-cus; Vai-kin-gen Val-ken-burg Vas-ser-burg Va-ti-can Van-dre-vange Ve-ra-gua; Ul-ver-ston Vo-kil-mark Up-ping-ham U-ti-ca; Way-ri-a Wal-cheren Wal-ken-reid Wal-ling-ford Wal-lace-town Wal-sing-ham War-ring-ton Wa-ter-ford Wei-sen-field Wer-den-burg Wit-ten-stein West-min-ster Wor-ce-ster Wy-ren-dale; Xe-no-phon Xi-ny-an; Zei-gin-heim Zo-di-ac Zwin-gen-burg.

Accented on the second Syllable.

A-Bad-don A-cro-ftic A-grip-pa A-lep-po Al-man-zo Al-me-da Al-te-na Am-boy-na An-co-na An-gie-ra An-ftu-ther An-te-go-a Au-gu-ftus A-ftor-ga; Ba-cha-in Ba-la-gno Bal-la-ftro Bal-fa-ra Ban-do-ra Bar-ba-does Bar-let-ta Bel-ca-ftro Ber-ni-ce Ber-mu-da Be-tan-cos Bo-lo-gna Bra-gna-za Bu-trin-to; Ca-ben-da Ca-jaz-zo Chal-de-a Ca-na-ries Car-di-gan Car-nar-von Ca-ftel-la Cha-rib-des Clak-man-non Cre-mo-na Cul-lo-den Cy-re-ne; Da-maf-cus Da-ri-us Do-min-go Drum-la-nerk Dum-bar-ton Du-no-ter; E-clip-tic E-gyp-ten En-chuy-sen E-ftel-la E-ftre-mos E-qua-tor Eu-phra-tes; Fa-na-no Fe-ran-do Fer-ra-ra For-mo-fa Fron-ter-ra Fu-lig-no Ge-ne-va Gi-bral-tar Go-mor-rah Gua-man-ga Gua-ftal-la; Hab-bak-kuk Ha-van-na He-le-na Ho-ri-zon; Ja-blun-ka Jai-mai-ca Ja-pa-ra Je-ho-vah Jo-an-na Jo-fi-as; Kil-dar-mu Kil-gar-ren Kil-ken-ny Kil-lo-chen Kil-ker-ran Kin-car-dine Kirk-cal-dy Kirk-cud-bright; La-bra-dor La-rif-fa Lo-cha-bar Lo-ret-to Lu-cer-na Luz-za-ra; Ma-caf-far Ma-naf-feh Ma-de-ra Ma-ge-lar
Ma-jor-ca

Ma-jor-ca Ma-za-ra Me-di-na Mo-de-na Mont-roy-al Mux-a-ra; Na-ja-ra Na-ren-za Nar-sin-ga New-ca-ſtle New-mar-ket Ni-ca-ſtro Nor-thamp-ron Nut-tu-no Oak-hamp-ton O-lin-da O-lym-pus Or-gi-na; Pa-ler-mo Pal-my-ra Par-naſ-ſus Pa-tow-mak Phi-lip-pi Po-ter-ra; Ra-nal-lo Rap-pa-nock Ra-ven-na Roſ-com-mon Ro-ſet-to; Sa-be-ans Sa-li-na Sa-luz-zo Sou-vi-ny Strath-na-ver Syl-va-nus; To-ba-go Ta-ver-na To-le-do Tor-tu-ga Tu-del-la; Ver-cel-li Vi-en-na Vi-ter-bo Vol-tur-no U-ri-ah; Xa-ti-va Xan-tip-pe; Za-mo-ra Zwi-bru-gen.

Accented on the laſt Syllable.

A-Ber-deen Am-ble-teuſe Am-ſter-dam; Bu-cra-nie's Ca-mi-far Ca-pu-chin Ci-vi-dad Ca-va-lier Fon-taine-bleau; Guar-da-loupe Hel-voet-fluys; In-ul-ftad; Mac-in-toſh Ma-la-bar Mont-fe-rat; Scan-de-roon; Tri-ni-dad; Zug-der-ſee.

S E C T. IX.

A Table of Words of three Syllables undivided, chiefly collected from the preceeding Tables.

ALmighty wonderful tertian apoſtate venial mo-tion Tobago prelacy nominal purify over-look acquieſce pedigree Galilee Judea ungenteel perjury circumciſe overlook unruly remonſtrance unfeigned recollect miſapply opuſent Amſterdam Edinburgh Cambletown perſecute ravenous pro-fligate ornament unexpert reconcile navigate al-lowance atonement ſeducer afternoon miſconceive Canaries diſapprove maſquerade undertake amuſe-ment apparel according ſyllogiſm attorney reti-nue ſuſtenance ſympathize zealouſly violate at-tainment

tainment magazine condescend surveyor sensitive
 sycophant valiant Salisbury Nottingham Birmingham
 needlessly annoyance stupify rectitude neigh-
 bourhood advancement constantly petulant hori-
 zon otherwise odious understand stratagem adven-
 ture disappoint regulate properly remedy Africa
 Apollo usurer assemble acquaintance bombastic
 performer Jupiter rehearse presumptive pioneers
 superscribe overload uncomely Gottenburg Gene-
 sis Minorca overthrown unworthy spectacle se-
 dateness narrowly escaped banishment intersperse
 tobacco bespatter maturely catechise Sabeans Hab-
 bakkuk outlandish gentlemen foreigners Ame-
 thyst Olympus Capuchin Campeachy magnetic
 comprehend circumvent ambuscade reasonable re-
 gicide cathedral distribute Rochester Hamilton
 Coventry Bernice emergent typical assignment tri-
 vial treachery jeopardy mechanic intrinsic preten-
 tor immortal encourage enlargement spacious so-
 litude orator intervene Urbino Montalto New-
 castle debonair contradict vindictive concerning
 pursuer reinstate reprehend mismanage represent
 beloved departure compromise majestic diurnal
 coheiress subsidy servitude singular Lebanon Alep-
 po Chaldea arithmetic December illustrate mendi-
 cant tragical comical picturesque strenuous Sanhe-
 drim Euphrates Baltimore Chesterfield Gloucester
 treasury politics usual agreement demonstrate per-
 versely precious interleave devotee interpret en-
 counter disfigure entertain Mexico Dendermond
 Fontainebleau Kensington Westminster tribunal
 relinquish unarmed defiance corrosive awaken
 henceforward embroider overseen besiegers sculli-
 on slippery volunteer.

S E C T. X.

Exercises in reading Words not exceeding three Syllables.

L E S S O N I.

The Fox and the Wolf.

A Fox having tumbled by Chance into a Well, had been casting about a long while, to no Purpose, how he should get out again; when at last a Wolf came to the Place, and wanting to Drink, asked *Reynard*, whether the water was good: Good! says he, ay so sweet, that I am afraid I have sur-feit-ed myself, I have drank so much of it.

THE Wolf, upon this, without any more ado, leapt in; and the Fox, taking the advantage of his Back, by the Assistance of it, as nimbly leapt out; leaving the poor Wolf at the Bottom of the Well, to shift for himself.

L E S S O N II.

The Fox and the Stork.

THE Fox in-vit-ed the Stork to Dinner; and being dis-pos-ed to divert himself at the Expence of his Guest, pro-vid-ed nothing to en-ter-tain him, but a Soup, in a shallow dish. This himself could lap up with a great deal of Ease; but the Stork, who could but just dip in the Point of his Bill, was not a bit the better all the while: How-e-ver, in a few Days after he re-turn-ed the Com-pli-ment, and in-vit-ed the Fox; but

but suf-fer-ed nothing to be brought to Table, but some minced Meat in a glafs Jar; the Neck of which was fo deep, and fo narrow, that tho' the Stork, with his long Bill, made a shift to fill his Belly, all that the Fox, who was very hungry, could do, was to lick the Brims, as the Stork flab-ber-ed them with his eating.

Reynard was hear-ti-ly vexed at firft; but when he came to take his Leave, owned frankly, that he had been ufed as he de-ferv-ed, and that he had no Reason to take any Treatment ill, of which himfelf had fet the Ex-amp-le.

LESSON III.

The Boar and the Afs.

A Little Scoundrel of an Afs, hap-pen-ing to meet with a Boar, had a mind to be arch upon him; and fo, Brother, fays he, your humble Servant. The Boar, fomewhat nettled at his Liberty, told him, he was fur-priz-ed to hear him utter fo im-pu-dent an Untruth. Why, replies the Afs, fhould you be of-fend-ed at my claiming Kindred with you, when I have a certain Feature about me, that bears a great Refemblance to your Snout?

THE Boar briftled up at this, and was juft going to fhew his noble Re-sent-ment, by giving him a Rip in the Flank; but wifely ftifling his Paffion, he con-tent-ed himfelf with only faying Go, you forry Beast, I could be amply and eafily re-veng-ed of you, but I don't care to foul my Tusks with the Blood of fo bafe a Creature.

LESSON IV.

The Frogs and the fighting Bulls.

A Frog, one Day peeping out of the Lake, and looking about him, saw two Bulls fighting at some Distance off in the Meadow; and calling to one of his Ac-quaint-ance, Look, says he, what dreadful Work there is yonder! Dear Sirs, what will become of us?

WHY prithee, says t'other, don't frighten yourself so about nothing; how can their Quarrels affect us? They are of a dif-fer-ent Kind and Way of living, and are at present only con-tend-ing which shall be Master of the Herd.

THAT's true, replies the first, their Qua-li-ty and Station of Life is, to all Ap-pear-ance, dif-fer-ent enough from ours: But, as one of them will cer-tain-ly get the better, he that is worsted, being beat out of the Meadow, will take Refuge here in the Marshes, and may pos-si-bly tread the Guts of some of us. So you see we are more nearly con-cern-ed in this Dispute of theirs, than at first you were aware of.

LESSON V.

The Lion and the Mouse.

A Lion, faint with Heat, and weary with hunting, was laid down to take his Repose under the spreading Boughs of a thick shady Oak. It hap-pen-ed that, while he slept, a Com-pa-ny of scambling Mice ran over his Back, and waked him. Upon which, starting up, he clapt his Paw upon one of them, and was just going to put it to Death, when the little Sup-pli-ant im-plor-ed his

his Mercy in a very moving Manner; begging him not to stain his noble Cha-rac-ter with the Blood of so small a Beast.

THE Lion con-si-der'd the Matter, and thought proper to do as he was de-sir-ed; so he re-leaf-ed his little trembling Pri-son-er. Not long after, tra-vers-ing the Forest in pursuit of his Prey, he chanced to run into the Toils of the Hunters; from whence not able to dis-en-gage himself, he set up a most hi-de-ous and loud roar.

THE Mouse hearing the Voice, and knowing it to be the Lion's ran to the Place, and bid him fear nothing, for that he was his Friend. Then straight he fell to work, and, with his little sharp Teeth, gnawing a sun-der the Knots and Fastnings of the Toils, set the royal Brute at Li-ber-ty.

LESSON VI.

Mercury and the honest Woodman.

A Man was felling a Tree on a Bank of a River, and by Chance let his Hatchet slip out of his Hand, which dropt into the Water and sunk to the Bottom. Being therefore in great Distress for the Loss of his Tool, he sat down and be-moaned himself most bitterly. Upon this *Mercury* appeared to him, and being informed of the Cause of his Complaint, dived to the Bottom of the River, and coming up again, shewed the Man a golden Hatchet, demanding if that were his: He deny'd that it was.

UPON which *Mercury* dived a second Time, and brought up a silver one. The Man refused it, alledging likewise, that this was not his. He dived a third Time, and fetched up the same Hatchet the Man had lost; upon Sight of which, the

the poor Wretch was overjoyed, and took it with Thankfulness.

Mercury was so pleased with the Fellow's Honesty, that he gave him the other two into the Bargain, as a Reward for his just dealing. The Man goes to some other Men that were near that Place, and giving them an Account of what had happened, one of them went presently to the River's Side, and let his Hatchet fall on Purpose into the Stream. Then sitting down upon the Bank, he fell a weeping and lamenting, as if he had been really afflicted. *Mercury* appeared as before, and diving brought him up a golden Hatchet, asking if that was the Hatchet he lost. Transported at the Sight of the precious Metal, he answered, yes; and went to snatch it greedily. But *Mercury*, detesting his Impudence, not only refused to give him that, but would not so much as let him have his own Hatchet again.

LESSON VII.

A FOX and GRAPES.

A Liquorish Fox stood gaping under a Vine, and licking his Lips at a delicious Cluster of Grapes he had spy'd out there; he fetched a hundred Leaps at it, till at last, when he found there was no Good to be done, Hang 'em, says he, they are as sour as Crabs: And so away he went.

L

S E C T.

SECT. XI.

Words of four SYLLABLES.

Accented on the first Syllable.

A B-di-cat-ing	cor-ri-gi-ble	Ge-ne-ral-ly
ab-so-lute-ly	cor-pu-len-cy	glo-ri-ous-ly
a-ca-de-my	co-ve-tous-ness	gra-ci-ous-ly
ac-cep-ta-ble	co-ve-tous-ly	gra-du-al-ly
ac-cess-a-ry	cour-te-ous-ly	Ho-nour-a-ble
ac-cu-ra-cy	cu-ri-ous-ly	ho-nour-a-bly
al-te-ra-ble	Dan-ge-rous-ly	ho-spi-ta-ble
ad-mi-ra-bly	de-li-ca-cy	Ig-no-mi-ny
ad-mi-ral-ty	de-spi-ca-bly	im-po-ten-cy
ad-ver-sa-ry	dis-se-ment-ly	im-pu-dent-ly
al-le-go-ry	dis-fi-cul-ty	in-fi-nite-ly
a-li-e-nate	dis-fi-dent-ly	in-no-cent-ly
a-mi-a-ble	di-li-gent-ly	in-so-lent-ly
a-mi-ca-ble	dro-me-da-ry	in-ti-ma-cy
an-ti-qua-ry	du-ti-ful-ly	in-ven-to-ry
ar-bi-tra-ry	Ef-fi-ca-cy	La-pi-da-ry
ar-ro-gan-cy	e-le-gan-cy	li-be-ral-ly
Bar-ba-rous-ly	e-le-gant-ly	lus-ci-ous-ly
boun-ti-ful-ly	e-lo-quent-ly	Ma-gi-s-tra-cy
Ca-ter-pil-lar	e-vi-dent-ly	mar-vel-ous-ly
cau-ti-ous-ly	ex-cel-len-cy	ma-tri-mo-ny
ce-re-mo-ny	ex-cel-lent-ly	me-lan-cho-ly
com-mis-sa-ry	ex-em-pla-ry	me-mo-ra-ble
com-mon-al-ty	ex-qui-site-ly	mer-ce-na-ry
com-pe-ten-cy	Fac-ti-ous-ly	mi-li-ta-ry
com-pli-cat-ed	fe-bru-a-ry	mi-se-ra-ble
con-fi-dent-ly	fi-gu-ra-tive	mo-de-rate-ly
con-se-quent-ly	for-mi-da-ble	mo-na-ste-ry
con-ti-nen-cy	for-tu-nate-ly	mo-ti-on-less
con-tro-ver-sy	frau-du-lent-ly	Na-tu-ral-ly
		na-ti-on-al

na-ti-on-al	rea-son-a-ble	tem-po-ral-ly
na-vi-ga-ble	re-so-lute-ly	to-le-ra-ble
ne-ces-sa-ry	right-eous-ness	tur-bu-len-cy
ne-cro-man-cer	ruf-fi-cal-ly	tran-si-to-ry
ne-cro-man-cy	Salu-ta-ry	tes-ti-mo-ny
no-mi-nal-ly	sanct-u-a-ry	tri-bu-ta-ry
Ob-sti-nate-ly	se-cre-ta-ry	Va-li-ant-ly
o-ra-to-ry	se-pa-ra-tist	va-lu-a-ble
Par-ti-al-ly	se-ve-ral-ly	va-ri-a-ble
pa-tri-mo-ny	so-ci-a-ble	ve-ge-ta-ble
pen-si-on-er	so-li-ta-ry	ve-he-ment-ly
per-ti-nent-ly	spa-ci-ous-ly	vi-gi-lant-ly
plen-te-ous-ly	spu-ri-ous-ly	ve-ne-ra-ble
pow-er-ful-ly	sum-ma-ri-ly	vir-tu-ous-ly
pro-mis-sa-ry	Ta-ber-na-cle	vo-lun-ta-ry
pur-ga-to-ry	tem-pe-rate-ly	Whim-si-cal-ly
Ra-ti-on-al		

Accented on the second Syllable.

A -Bo-mi-nate	am-bi-gu-ous	ar-ti-cu-late
ac-ce-le-rate	am-bi-ti-on	ar-ti-fi-cer
a-ces-si-ble	am-phi-bi-ous	ar-ti-le-ry
ac-com-mo-date	a-na-lo-gy	as-cen-si-on
a-ci-di-ty	a-na-ly-sis	as-per-si-on
ac-ti-vi-ty	a-na-to-my	as-sas-si-nate
ad-di-ti-on	an-ge-li-cal	a-spa-ra-gus
ad-mi-nis-ter	ani-ni-hi-late	as-si-du-ous
ad-mis-sion	an-ti-qui-ty	at-ten-ti-on
ad-op-ti-on	a-po-lo-gy	at-te-nu-ate
ad-ver-ten-cy	a-po-sta-sy	as-so-ci-ate
a-dul-te-rate	a-po-sta-tize	a-ver-si-on
af-fec-ti-on	a-po-ca-lyps	au-da-ci-ous
al-le-gi-ance	ap-pel-la-tive	au-tho-ri-ty
al-lu-si-on	ap-pro-pri-ate	Bar-ba-ri-an
am-bas-sa-dor	ap-pur-te-nance	bar-ba-ri-ty
		be-a-ti-tude

be-a-ti-tude	En-thu-si-ast	no-to-ri-ous
be-ha-vi-our	e-sta-blish-ed	O-be-di-ent
be-ne-fi-cence	e-gre-gi-ous	of-fi-ci-ous
be-ne-vo-lence	e-la-bo-rate	om-ni-sci-ence
bi-tu-mi-nous	e-qui-vo-cal	out-ra-ge-ous
Ca-la-mi-ty	en-dea-vour-ing	ob-scu-ri-ty
ca-pa-ci-ous	ef-fi-ci-ent	Pa-the-ti-cal
ca-pa-ci-ty	ex-hi-la-rate	per-spi-cu-ous
ca-pi-tu-late	ex-o-ne-rate	pe-cu-li-ar
ca-pri-ci-ous	ex-te-nu-ate	pro-ge-ni-tor
cap-ti-vi-ty	Fer-ti-li-ty	pro-pi-ti-ous
ce-le-ri-ty	fru-ga-li-ty	pro-pri-e-tor
ce-les-ti-al	Gram-ma-ti-cal	pro-fes-si-on
cer-ti-fi-cate	Ha-bi-tu-ate	Re-luc-tan-cy
ces-sa-ti-on	ha-bi-tu-al	re-ta-li-ate
ca-me-le-on	har-mo-ni-ous	re-ver-si-on
chi-rur-ge-on	hu-ma-ni-ty	ri-di-cu-lous
cir-cum-fe-rence	hu-mi-li-ty	Sa-ga-ci-ty
col-la-te-ral	hy-po-cri-sy	so-ci-e-ty
col-la-ti-on	I-den-ti-ty	so-bri-e-ty
con-di-ti-on	im-ma-cu-late	sta-bi-li-ty
con-ta-gi-on	in-de-li-ble	sus-pi-ci-ous
ci-vi-li-ty	in-ef-fa-ble	Tri-en-ni-al
com-mis-si-on	in-vi-o-late	Va-cu-i-ty
com-mu-ni-cate	in-fir-mi-ty	ve-ra-ci-ty
De-bi-li-ty	in-te-gri-ty	ver-mi-li-on
de-ge-ne-rate	in-struc-ti-on	vi-cis-si-tude
de-mo-ni-ac	La-sci-vi-ous	vic-to-ri-ous
dex-te-ri-ty	le-gi-ti-mate	vir-gi-ni-ty
di-rec-ti-on	li-ti-gi-ous	vi-va-ci-ty
di-vi-si-on	Ma-tu-ri-ty	vo-lup-tu-ous
di-mi-nu-tive	mu-ni-fi-cence	un-righ-te-ous
di-ver-si-on	Na-ti-vi-ty	un-pu-nish-ed

Accented

Accented on the third Syllable.

A -Ca-de-mic	how-so-e-ver	o-pe-ra-tor
ac-ci-den-tal	I-mi-ta-tor	op-por-tune-ly
ac-qui-es-cence	im-ma-ture-ly	or-na-men-tal
a-da-man-tine	in-con-sist-ent	o-ri-en-tal
af-fi-da-vit	in-cor-rect-ly	o-ver-cloud-ed
a-na-bap-tist	in-de-pend-ent	o-ver-sha-dow
al-to-ge-ther	in-dis-cree-t-ly	Pa-li-sad-ing
an-te-ce-dent	in-of-fen-sive	pa-ne-gy-ric
ap-pre-hen-sive	in-stru-men-tal	pe-do-bap-tism
ar-bi-tra-tor	in-ter-ces-sor	pen-ny-roy-al
a-ro-ma-tic	in-ter-min-gle	per-ad-ven-ture
Be-a-ti-fic	in-ter-mix-ture	pe-ri-stal-tic
bar-ri-ca-do	in-ter-lo-per	phi-lo-so-phic
be-ne-fac-tor	in-ter-pos-ing	per-se-ve-rance
Ca-ro-li-na	Le-gis-la-tor	pre-de-ces-sor
co-ad-ju-tor	le-gis-la-tive	pro-cu-ra-tor
com-men-ta-tor	Ma-ni-fes-to	pro-lo-cu-tor
com-pre-hen-sive	ma-the-ma-tics	Re-pre-sent-ing
con-de-scend-ing	me-di-a-tor	re-gu-la-tor
cor-re-spond-ent	me-mo-ran-dum	Sa-cer-do-tal
Dis-ad-van-tage	me-ta-mor-phose	sa-la-man-der
dis-con-ti-nue	mis-ad-ven-ture	se-ques-tra-tor
dis-in-he-rit	mis-in-ter-pret	su-do-ri-fic
dis-in-tan-gle	mo-de-ra-tor	su-per-vi-sor
dis-re-spect-ful	Na-vi-ga-tor	sup-ple-men-tal
do-cu-men-tal	no-men-cla-tor	The-o-re-tic
en-ter-tain-ment	not-with-stand-ing	Un-ad-vis-ed
e-van-ge-lic	nu-me-ra-tor	un-be-got-ten
e-ver-last-ing	Ob-ser-va-tor	un-con-dem-ned
For-ni-ca-tor	oc-ci-den-tal	un-de-fil-ed
Ha-le-lu-jah	om-ni-pre-sence	un-der-ta-ken
ho-ri-zon-tal	om-ni-pre-sent	un-der-val-ue
		u-ni-ver-sal

u-ni-ver-sal When-so-e-ver where-so-e-ver
whom-so-e-ver who-so-e-ver

Accented on the last Syllable.

A-Ni-mad-vert Mis-ap-pre-hend fu-per-in-duce
E-le-cam-pane Ne-ver-the-less fu-per-in-tend
Ga-bi-o-nade ro-do-mon-tade Ul-tra-ma-rine
Le-ger-de-main Su-per-a-bound

S E C T. XII.

Proper Names of four Syllables.

Accented on the first Syllable.

A-Lex-an-der Can-ter-bu-ry Fe-bru-a-ry Hi-
e-rar-chy Ja-ni-za-ry Ke-der-min-ster Pe-
ter-bo-rough Sa-lis-bu-ry.

Accented on the second Syllable.

A-Bed-ne-go A-bi-a-thar A-bi-me-lech A-bi-
na-dab A-bi-no-am A-cel-da-ma A-cha-ia
A-chi-to-phel A-mi-na-dab A-po-cry-pha An-ti-
pa-tris A-ra-bi-a A-rith-me-tic A-stro-no-my A-
syn-crit-us; Bar-tho-lo-mew Ba-va-ri-a Be-thu-
li-a Be-za-le-el; Ca-per-na-um Ca-la-bri-a Ca-ta-
stro-phe Ce-sa-re-a Chro-no-lo-gy Cam-pa-ni-a
Cap-pa-ci-a Ci-li-ci-a Co-los-si-ans Cor-ne-li-us
Cos-mo-gra-phy Cy-re-ni-us; Dal-ma-ti-a Dal-
me-ling-town De-ca-po-lis De-me-tri-us De-mo-
cra-cy Di-a-go-nal Di-o-ge-nes Di-o-tre-phen;
E-gyp-ti-ans E-li-za-beth E-ly-si-um Em-ma-
mu-el En-thu-si-asm E-phe-si-ans E-van-ge-list
Eu-ro-cly-don E-ze-ki-el; Ga-la-ti-a Ga-ma-li-el
Gen-ne-sa-ret Ge-o-gra-phy Geth-se-ma-ne Gui-
puf-co-a;

puf-co-a; Her-mo-ge-nes He-ro-di-an Her-ci-
ni-an Hyr-ca-ni-a Hy-dro-gra-phy; I-co-ni-um
Il-ly-ri-cum I-ta-li-an Je-hoi-a-kim Je-ru-sa-lem;
Le-vi-a-than Le-vi-ti-cus Ly-fa-ni-as; Mel-chi-
fe-dec Mer-cu-ri-us Me-thu-se-lah Me-tro-po-lis
Mont-go-me-ry; Na-tha-ni-el Ni-co-po-lis Nor-
thum-ber-land Nu-nan-ti-a; O-ne-fi-mus; Pam-
phy-li-a Phi-lip-pi-ans Phle-bo-to-my Phy-lac-te-
ry Po-ly-ga-my; Quin-ti-li-an; Sa-la-thi-el Sa-ma-
ri-tans Sar-di-ni-a Se-mi-ra-mis Se-men-dri-a Sen-
na-che-rib Si-le-fi-a Si-li-stri-a; The-o-do-lite
Ti-be-ri-us Ti-mo-the-us Tro-gyl-li-um; Ve-
spa-fi-an Vice-chan-cel-lor Vi-tel-li-us Vol-hi-ni-a
U-sco-pi-a U-ra-ni-a U-to-pi-a; West-pha-li-a;
Ze-no-cra-tes Ze-no-bi-a Zi-do-ni-ans.

Accented on the third Syllable.

A-Bi-e-zer A-ber-bro-thock A-do-ni-jáh A-na-
bap-tist A-ri-star-chus Ar-ta-xer-xes; Bar-
ce-lo-na Bal-den-low-lack Bal-lif-han-non Bal-
li-con-nel Bel-ti-shaz-zar Bi-fi-gna-no Bo-na-
vis-ta Bo-a-ner-ges; Ca-te-chu-men Ci-ra-del-
la Com-po-stel-la Co-pen-ha-gen; Dal-ma-
nu-tha Di-a-pa-son Dun-ster-ca-stle; E-be-ne-
zer E-li-a-zar; Fa-ma-gus-ta Fi-ne-ster-ra For-
tu-na-tus; Grud-ben-ha-gen Gua-di-a-na Gua-
dil-bar-bar; He-ze-ki-ah Hild-bur-gau-son; I-
du-me-a I-tu-re-a Im-me-ret-ta Je-ro-bo-am;
Ma-da-gas-car Ma-da-dox-a Mag-de-li-na Maf-
fa-chu-sel Me-ne-la-us Mon-don-ne-do My-ri-le-
ne; Nan-ga-sa-qui Na-ra-gan-stat Na-zi-an-zen
Ne-he-mi-ah Ni-co-de-mus; O-ba-di-ah O-bed-
e-dom O-ri-guel-la; Pro-le-ma-is; Re-ho-bo-
am; Sa-la-man-ca San-dil-la-na Sag-di-a-na Sa-
ra-gof-fa She-ca-ni-ah Stra-nif-la-us; Tray-ge-
ne-ra

ne-ra The-o-do-rus Thy-a-ti-ra Tra-cho-ni-tis;
 Vi-cin-ti-no; Wa-gi-nin-gen Wole-fem-but-tle;
 Ze-cha-ri-ah Ze-pha-ni-ah Zo-ca-ta-ra.

S E C T. XIII.

*A Table of Words of four Syllables, collected from
 the above Tables.*

ANtiquity insolently solitary condition necessary
 diversion independent Carolina exhilarate in-
 discreetly memorandum nevertheless supplemen-
 tal philosophic Byzantium sudorific oriental des-
 picably accelerate advertency judiciously irrevocable
 Sardinia overshadow rodomontade covet-
 ously secretary ambiguous Semiramis salamander
 dangerously graciously advisedly seasonable per-
 severance Copenhagen Arabia sacerdotal academy
 degenerate equivocal inconsistent adoption misap-
 prehend degenerate egregious instrumental glori-
 ously Saragossa Nicopolis sanctuary amphibious
 whimsically annihilate identity disinherit misinter-
 pret notwithstanding occidental elecampane theo-
 retic animadvert demoniac unrighteous disre-
 spectful civility entertainment navigator benefac-
 tor documental Ptolemais Calabria Fortunatus
 vacuity vicissitude interposing legislative omni-
 presence superintend artillery integrity lascivious
 obedient Madagascar Nathaniel Northumberland
 vermilion unpunished barbarity imitator mathe-
 matics manifesto sobriety peradventure represent-
 ing panegyric Zechariah Quintilian predecessor
 Salamanea successively ingenuous ornamental col-
 lateral hypocrisy commission society triennial pro-
 pitious horizontal affidavit incorrectly operator
 legerdemain

legerdemain egregious indelible veracity sagacity
 Bartholomew Rehoboam Westphalia cessation
 instruction disintangle inoffensive Methusaleh
 Silesia condescending overloaded everlasting mu-
 nificence voluptuous metamorphose opportune-
 ly assiduous metropolis Vitellius Vespasian ce-
 lestial certificate intermingle uncondemned re-
 gulator Diapasan Trachonitis Boanerges pedo-
 baptism litigious assassinate articulate diminutive
 dominion Zenocrates astrology sociable ambigu-
 ous whimsically Mercurius spaciouſly partially
 discontinue nativity extenuate comprehensive apo-
 stacy ineffable outrageous wheresoever Cesarea
 Canterbury chronology Dalmatia disrespectful
 Gennefaret interloper beatific Egyptians Italians
 Herodian equivocal undervalue vacuity inviolate
 lascivious communicate artificer Hyrcania directi-
 on authority.

S E C T. XIV.

Words of five SYLLABLES.

Accented on the first Syllable.

A R-bi-tra-ri-ly	mis-fi-o-na-ry
De-ro-ga-to-ry	Ne-ces-sa-ri-ly
dic-ti-o-na-ry	Pas-si-o-nate-ly
Fi-gu-ra-tive-ly	Ra-ti-o-nal-ly
He-te-ro-dox-y	Spi-ri-tu-al-ly
Ju-di-ca-to-ry	so-ci-a-ble-ness
Mi-se-ra-ble-ness	Vo-lun-ta-ri-ly

M

Accented

Accented on the second Syllable.

A -Bo-mi-na-bly	Im-me-di-ate-ly
af-fec-ti-o-nate	im-mo-de-rate-ly
am-bi-gu-ous-ly	im-por-tu-nate-ly
am-bi-ti-ous-ly	in-cen-di-a-ry
a-po-the-ca-ry	in-com-pe-ten-cy
ar-ti-cu-late-ly	in-con-ti-nen-cy
au-then-ti-cal-ly	in-dif-fe-rent-ly
aux-i-li-a-ry	in-c-vi-ta-ble
Ca-no-ni-cal-ly	in-ge-ni-ous-ly
com-mu-ni-ca-ble	in-glo-ri-ous-ly
com-mu-ni-ca-tive	in-i-mi-ta-ble
con-fe-de-ra-cy	in-i-mi-ta-bly
con-fec-ti-on-er	in-nu-me-ra-ble
con-fi-de-rate-ly	in-se-pa-ra-bly
co-tem-po-ra-ry	in-su-pe-ra-ble
con-ti-nu-al-ly	in-tem-pe-rate-ly
con-tri-bu-ta-ry	in-va-ri-a-bly
con-ve-ni-en-cy	in-vi-o-la-bly
De-fa-ma-to-ry	in-vo-lun-ta-ry
de-fi-ni-tive-ly	ir-re-pa-ra-ble
de-li-be-rate-ly	ir-re-ve-rent-ly
dis-pen-sa-to-ry	ir-re-vo-ca-ble
Em-pha-ti-cal-ly	ju-di-ci-ous-ly
e-qui-vo-cal-ly	La-bo-ri-ous-ness
e-spe-ci-al-ly	la-sci-vi-ous-ness
ex-pla-na-to-ry	le-gi-ti-ma-cy
ex-tem-po-ra-ry	lux-u-ri-ous-ness
ex-tor-ti-on-er	Mag-ni-fi-cent-ly
ex-tra-va-gant-ly	ma-jes-ti-cal-ly
ex-u-be-ran-cy	me-lo-di-ous-ly
Fan-tas-ti-cal-ly	me-lo-di-ous-ness
Har-mo-ni-ous-ly	mi-ra-cu-lous-ly
he-re-di-ta-ry	No-to-ri-ous-ly

Ob-se-qui-ous-ness	U-na-ni-mous-ly
Par-ti-cu-lar-ly	un-du-ti-ful-ly
pe-cu-ni-a-ry	un-du-ti-ful-ness
per-fi-di-ous-ly	un-ne-ces-sa-ry
per-fi-di-ous-ness	un-par-don-able
per-pe-tu-al-ly	un-par-don-a-bly
po-e-ti-cal-ly	un-pro-spe-rouf-ly
pro-mis-cu-ous-ly	un-mea-su-ra-ble
pro-ver-bi-al-ly	un-pro-fit-a-ble
Ri-di-cu-lous-ly	un-rea-son-a-ble
re-po-si-to-ry	un-reá-son-a-bly
Sig-ni-fi-can-cy	un-sea-son-a-ble
sub-stan-ti-al-ly	un-sea-son-a-bly
fuf-pi-ci-ous-ly	un-righ-te-ous-ness
Te-na-ci-ous-ly	un-se-pa-ra-ble

Accented on the third Syllable.

A ca-de-mi-cal	ap-pel-la-ti-on
ac-ci-den-tal-ly	af-fi-du-i-ty
ac-qui-si-ti-on	a-stro-lo-gi-cal
a-du-la-ti-on	a-stro-no-mi-cal
ac-cep-ta-ti-on	a-va-ri-ci-ous
ad-mi-ra-ti-on	Be-a-ti-fi-cal
ad-mo-ni-ti-on	be-ne-dic-ti-on
af-fa-bi-li-ty	be-ne-fi-ci-al
af-fec-ta-ti-on	Cas-ti-ga-ti-on
al-le-ga-ti-on	ce-le-bra-ti-on
al-le-go-ri-cal	ce-re-mo-ni-al
am-bi-gu-i-ty	cir-cu-la-ti-on
am-mu-ni-ti-on	cir-cum-ci-fi-on
am-pu-ta-ti-on	cir-cum-spec-ti-on
a-ni-mo-si-ty	co-es-sen-ti-al
an-ni-ver-sa-ry	com-bi-na-ti-on
an-no-ta-ti-on	com-pre-hen-si-ble
ap-pa-ri-ti-on	com-pre-hen-si-on

com-

com-pe-ti-ti-on
 con-de-scen-si-on
 con-fla-gra-ti-on
 con-fu-ta-ti-on
 con-gre-ga-ti-on
 con-ju-ra-ti-on
 con-so-la-ti-on
 con-stel-la-ti-on
 con-ster-na-ti-on
 con-sti-tu-ti-on
 con-sul-ta-ti-on
 con-tem-pla-ti-on
 con-tra-dic-ti-on
 con-trib-u-ti-on
 con-tu-ma-ci-ous
 con-ver-sa-ti-on
 co-pu-la-ti-on
 co-ro-na-ti-on
 cor-po-ra-ti-on
 De-cla-ra-ti-on
 de-cla-ma-ti-on
 de-di-ca-ti-on
 de-fa-ma-ti-on
 de-fi-ni-ti-on
 de-mon-str-a-ti-on
 de-po-si-ti-on
 de-pri-va-ti-on
 de-pu-ra-ti-on
 de-ri-va-ti-on
 de-so-la-ti-on
 de-va-sta-ti-on
 di-a-bo-li-cal
 dis-o-be-di-ent
 dis-pen-sa-ti-on
 dis-po-si-ti-on

dis-so-lu-ti-on
 dis-trib-u-ti-on
 di-vi-na-ti-on
 E-du-ca-ti-on
 e-mu-la-ti-on
 e-pi-de-mi-cal
 e-qua-ni-mi-ty
 e-fti-ma-ti-on
 ex-com-mu-ni-cate
 ex-e-cra-ti-on
 ex-ha-la-ti-on
 ex-hi-bi-ti-on
 ex-hor-ta-ti-on
 ex-pec-ta-ti-on
 ex-pe-di-ti-on
 ex-pi-ra-ti-on
 ex-pla-na-ti-on
 ex-po-si-ti-on
 Fer-men-ta-ti-on
 for-ni-ca-ti-on
 Ge-ne-ra-ti-on
 ge-ne-ro-si-ty
 Ha-bi-ta-ti-on
 he-fi-ta-ti-on
 hos-pi-ta-li-ty
 hy-po-cri-ti-cal
 Il-le-gi-ti-mate
 i-mi-ta-ti-on
 im-po-si-ti-on
 in-cli-na-ti-on
 in-di-vi-du-al
 in-cor-rup-ti-on
 in-flam-ma-ti-on
 in-qui-si-ti-on
 in-spi-ra-ti-on

in-fti-

in-fu-tu-ti-on	per-spi-cu-i-ty
in-sur-rec-ti-on	per-tur-ba-ti-on
in-ter-ces-si-on	pe-ssi-len-ti-al
in-tro-duc-ti-on	pre-ser-va-ti-on
in-vi-ta-ti-on	pos-si-bi-li-ty
Ju-ris-dic-ti-on	pre-pa-ra-ti-on
La-men-ta-ti-on	prin-ci-pa-li-ty
li-be-ra-li-ty	pro-cla-ma-ti-on
li-mi-ta-ti-on	pro-di-ga-li-ty
Mag-na-ni-mi-ty	pro-hi-bi-ti-on
ma-gis-te-ri-al	pro-pa-ga-ti-on
ma-the-ma-ti-cal	pro-ro-ga-ti-on
me-di-o-cri-ty	pro-vi-den-ti-al
me-di-ta-ti-on	pro-vo-ca-ti-on
me-di-a-ti-on	pub-li-ca-ti-on
mi-ni-st-ra-ti-on	pu-sil-la-ni-mous
mis-con-structi-on	pu-tre-fac-ti-on
mo-de-ra-ti-on	Re-col-lec-ti-on
mul-ti-plici-ty	re-for-ma-ti-on
mu-ta-bi-li-ty	re-lax-a-ti-on
Na-vi-ga-ti-on	re-no-va-ti-on
non-con-for-mi-ty	re-pe-ti-ti-on
nu-me-ra-ti-on	re-pre-hen-si-on
Ob-li-ga-ti-on	re-pro-ba-ti-on
ob-ser-va-ti-on	re-pu-ta-ti-on
oc-cu-pa-ti-on	re-ser-va-ti-on
o-do-ri-fe-rous	re-so-lu-ti-on
o-pe-ra-ti-on	re-stau-ra-ti-on
op-por-tu-ni-ty	re-sur-rec-ti-on
or-di-na-ti-on	re-tri-bu-ti-on
o-sten-ta-ti-on	re-ve-la-ti-on
Par-ti-a-li-ty	re-ve-ren-ti-al
per-pen-di-cu-lar	re-vo-lu-ti-on
per-pe-tu-i-ty	Sa-cri-le-gi-ous
per-se-cu-ti-on	sa-lu-ta-ti-on

fa-tis-fac-ti-on	Tes-ti-mo-ni-al
se-pa-ra-ti-on	to-le-ra-ti-on
sin-gu-la-ri-ty	trans-por-ta-ti-on
fi-tu-a-ti-on	tri-bu-la-ti-on
spe-cu-la-ti-on	Va-ri-a-ti-on
suf-fo-ca-ti-on	ve-ge-ta-ti-on
su-per-fi-ci-al	ve-ne-ra-ti-on
su-per-scrip-ti-on	vin-di-cta-ti-on
su-per-sti-ti-on	vi-o-la-ti-on
sup-pli-ca-ti-on	Un-ad-vi-sed-ly
sup-po-si-ti-on	u-ni-for-mi-ty?

Accented on the fourth Syllable.

A -Po-ca-lyp-tic	Mis-ap-pre-hend-ing
ad-mi-ni-s-tra-tor	mis-re-pre-sent-ed
Ec-cle-si-as-tes	mis-un-der-stand-ing
en-thu-si-as-tic	Su-per-in-tend-ant
Hi-e-ro-gly-phic	Un-cir-cum-cis-ed

S E C T. XV.

Words of six Syllables.

Accented on the second Syllable.

A F-fec-ti-on-ate-ly	pro-por-ti-on-a-ble
un-con-sci-o-na-ble	un-cha-ri-ta-ble-ness
con-si-de-ra-ble-ness	un-par-don-a-ble-ness
in-to-le-ra-ble-ness	un-pro-fit-a-ble-ness
in-vo-lun-ta-ri-ly	un-ne-ces-sa-ri-ly
pro-pi-ti-a-to-ry	

Accented

Accented on the third Syllable.

CE-re-mo-ni-ous-ly in-con-fi-de-ra-ble
 dif-o-be-di-ent-ly ma-gif-te-ri-al-ly
 ge-o-gra-phi-cal-ly me-ri-to-ri-ous-ly
 in-con-ve-ni-ent-ly in-suf-fi-ci-ent-ly
 in-com-mu-ni-ca-ble su-per-sti-ti-ous-ly
 sa-cri-le-gi-ous-ly su-per-ci-li-ous-ly
 con-sci-en-ti-ous-ly su-per-nu-me-ra-ry
 ig-no-mi-ni-ous-ly hy-per-bo-li-cal-ly

Accented on the fourth Syllable.

A-Bo-mi-na-ti-on dis-ad-van-ta-ge-ous
 a-ni-mad-ver-si-on dif-fi-mu-la-ti-on
 ab-bre-vi-a-ti-on Ec-cle-si-as-ti-cal
 ac-com-mo-da-ti-on e-di-fi-ca-ti-on
 ad-mi-ni-s-tra-ti-on e-ja-cu-la-ti-on
 an-ni-hi-la-ti-on en-thu-si-as-ti-cal
 an-nun-ci-a-ti-on e-qui-vo-ca-ti-on
 ar-chi-e-pis-co-pal e-ra-di-ca-ti-on
 af-fas-si-na-ti-on e-va-cu-a-ti-on
 af-fe-ve-ra-ti-on e-va-po-ra-ti-on
 af-so-ci-a-ti-on ex-a-mi-na-ti-on
 Ca-pi-tu-la-tion ex-as-pe-ra-ti-on
 cir-cum-lo-cu-ti-on ex-po-stu-la-ti-on
 cir-cum-val-la-ti-on ex-te-nu-a-ti-on
 com-me-mo-ra-ti-on Fa-mi-li-a-ri-ty
 com-mu-ni-ca-ti-on for-ti-fi-ca-ti-on
 con-fi-de-ra-ti-on Gra-ti-fi-ca-ti-on
 con-ti-nu-a-ti-on He-te-ro-ge-ne-ous
 cor-ro-bo-ra-ti-on hu-mi-li-a-ti-on
 De-li-ne-a-ti-on I-ma-gi-na-ti-on
 de-li-be-ra-ti-on im-mu-ta-bi-li-ty
 de-no-mi-na-ti-on in-com-pre-hen-si-ble
 de-ter-mi-na-ti-on in-fal-li-bi-li-ty

in-

in-ter-pre-ta-ti-on

in-ter-ro-ga-ti-on

ir-re-gu-la-ri-ty

ir-re-con-cile-a-ble

Ma-the-ma-ti-ci-an

mo-di-fi-ca-ti-on

mor-ti-fi-ca-ti-on

mul-ti-plic-a-ti-on

O-be-di-en-ti-al

Pre-de-ſti-na-ti-on

pro-cra-ſti-na-ti-on

pro-nun-ci-a-ti-on

pro-pi-ti-a-ti-on

pu-ri-fi-ca-ti-on

pu-fil-la-ni-mi-ty

Qua-li-fi-ca-ti-on

Ra-ti-fi-ca-ti-on

re-com-men-da-ti-on

re-ge-ne-ra-ti-on

re-pre-ſen-ta-ti-on

re-ta-li-a-ti-on

Sanc-ti-fi-ca-ti-on

fig-ni-fi-ca-ti-on

ſo-lem-ni-za-ti-on

ſpi-ri-tu-a-li-ty

ſu-pe-ri-o-ri-ty

Trans-fi-gu-ra-ti-on

Un-cir-cum-ci-fi-on

u-ni-ver-fa-li-ty

*Words of ſeven and eight Syllables.***A**N-ti-tri-ni-ta-ri-ans

Co-eſ-ſen-ti-a-li-ty

con-ſub-ſtan-ti-a-ti-on

Diſ-con-ti-nu-a-ti-on

Ex-com-mu-ni-ca-ti-on

ex-tra-or-di-na-ri-ly

im-men-ſu-ra-bi-li-ty

im-ma-te-ri-a-li-ty

im-pe-ne-tra-bi-li-ty

in-com-paſ-fi-o-nate-ly

in-di-vi-fi-bi-li-ty

in-com-pa-ti-bi-li-ty

In-com-pre-hen-fi-bi-li-ty

Na-tu-ra-li-za-ti-on

Ple-ni-po-ten-ti-a-ry

Ra-ti-o-ci-na-ti-on

re-ca-pi-tu-la-ti-on

re-con-ci-li-a-ti-on

Su-per-e-ro-ga-ti-on

Tran-ſub-ſtan-ti-a-ti-on

Va-le-tu-di-na-ri-an

S-E-C-T. XVI.

Proper Names of five and Six Syllables.

Accented on the third Syllable from the End.

A -Bel-beth-ma-cha	Hi-sto-ri-o-gra-phy
A-dra-myt-ti-um	Ho-mo-ge-ne-ous
An-da-lu-si-a	Hy-per-bo-li-cal
A-pol-lo-ni-a	Li-thu-a-ni-a
A-ri-sto-cra-cy	Ly-ca-o-ni-a
Be-ro-dach-ba-la-dan	Ma-ce-do-ni-a
Cap-pa-do-ci-a	Ma-ha-la-le-el
Ca-ta-lo-ni-a	Me-di-ter-ra-ne-an
Che-dor-la-o-mer	Me-so-po-ta-mi-a
Chri-sti-a-ni-ty	Me-tro-po-li-tan
Deu-te-ro-no-my	Ne-bu-za-ra-dan
Di-o-ny-si-us	Ni-co-la-i-tan
Ec-cle-si-a-sti-cus	O-ne-si-pho-rus
E-nig-ma-ti-cal	Phi-la-del-phi-a
E-qui-noc-ti-al	Phy-si-og-no-my
E-thi-o-pi-a	Sa-mo-thra-ci-a
E-ty-mo-lo-gy	Scan-di-na-vi-a
E-van-ge-li-cal	The-o-lo-gi-cal
E-vil-me-ro-dach	Thef-sa-lo-ni-ans
Ge-ne-a-lo-gy	Tra-gi-co-me-dy
Go-o-gra-phi-cal	Tran-syl-va-ni-a
He-li-o-po-lis	U-ni-ver-si-ty
Hi-e-ra-po-lis	

Accented on the last Syllable but one.

A -Bel-miz-ra-im	Al-mon-di-bla-tha-im
A-do-ni-be-zek	A-re-o-pa-gite
A-do-ni-ze-dek	A-ri-ma-the-a
A-ha-su-e-rus	A-ris-to-bu-lus

Ba-al-pe-ra-zim	Ma-her-sna-lal-hash-baz
Con-ſtan-ti-no-ple	Me-ſhe-le-mi-ah
Ec-cle-fi-a-ſtes	Mi-di-a-ni-tiſh
E-pa-phro-di-tus	Ne-bu-chad-nez-zar
E-pi-cu-re-an	Prog-noſ-ti-ca-tor
Ge-de-ro-tha-im	Theſſa-lo-ni-ca
Hy-po-chon-dri-ac	Tob-a-do-ni-jah
La-o-di-ce-a	Zaph-nath-pa-a-ne-ah
Ma-gor-miſſa-bib	

S E C T. XVII.

*A Table of Words of five Syllables and upwards,
collected from the foregoing Tables.*

Affectionately figuratively incorruptible pre-
paration coeſſentiality perpendicular mil-
repreſented odoriferous vindication unadviſedly
miſunderſtanding denomination inconveniently
Hitoriography Mediterranean inquiſition genera-
tion providential transportation enthuſiaſtic fami-
liarity ceremoniouſly Antitrinitarians impenetra-
bility excommunication tranſfiguration Conſtan-
tinople Theſſalonica Laodicea Univerſity uncon-
ſcionable geographically inflammation proportion-
able individual partiality mortification generoſity
hospitality ſalutation limitation puſillanimous uni-
formity Areopagite variation perſpicuity vegeta-
tion ſingularity prodigality peſtilential uncircum-
ciſed infallibility Mathematicians heterogeneous
inconſiderate unpardonableneſs opportunity per-
ſpicuity innumerable derogatory voluntarily diſ-
penſatory continually majeſtically poſſibility ju-
riſdiction proclamation ſatisfaction Tranſylvania
Philadelphia Scandinavia ſuperficial putrefaction
navigation

S P E L L I N G B O O K. 99

navigation hospitality unnecessarily corroboration
 irreconcilable circumlocution qualification spiri-
 tuality recapitulation immateriality physiognomy
 Valerudinarian superiority examination disadvan-
 tageous predestination Deuteronomy Christianity
 imagination ejaculation expostulation dissimulation
 involuntarily commemoration ecclesiastical humili-
 ation propitiatory imposition hypocritical prin-
 cipality misconstruction substantially unreasonably
 annotation dedication missionary dictionary Meso-
 potamia Ethiopia Ecclesiasticus Cappadocia ex-
 travagantly lasciviousness deliberately excommu-
 nication incomprehensibility.

S E C T. XVIII.

Some general Rules for finding out the Accent of Words.

R U L E I.

DISSYLLABLES having a double Vowel, or any silent Letter lengthening the first SYLLABLE, are accented on that SYLLABLE.

A uthor	cloudy	easy	Keeper
Bailiff	cooper	Faithful	knowledge
booby	country	forecast	Lately
booty	crooked	forehead	lukewarm
bounty	Dainty	fourfold	Mountain
bracelet	daughter	friendly	Noison
brightness	doleful	Hailstone	naughty
Casement	Eager	hateful	Pavement
ceiling	eastward	highness	

RULE II.

DISSYLLABLES ending in (le) are accented on the first Syllable.

A ngle	Eagle	Mangle	simple
Babble	Gentle	mantle	sparkle
bible	gristle	Pimple	Table
buckle	Handle	purple	tumble
Candle	humble	Scramble	Uncle
castle	Kindle	scruple	Wrinkle
Dwindle			

RULE III.

Words of two SYLLABLES, having two CONSONANTS of the same kind dividing the Syllables without a double VOWEL or silent (e) lengthening the latter Syllable, are generally accented on the first Syllable.

A bbot	cellar	giddy	Office
accent	Dagger	gunner	Parrot
adder	dizzy	Jolly	Rally
Baggage	Fillet	Ladder	Swallow
ballast	follow	Mellow	Tarry
Cabbage	Gallant	mutter	Warrant

RULE IV.

DISSYLLABLES wherein two Vowels meet together and are divided to part the Syllables, are accented on the first Syllable.

C haos	lion	pious	Trial
Dial	Poem	Riot	truant
Giant	poet	ruin	Vial
Liar			

RULE V.

DISSYLLABLES ending in (er,) (or,) (our,) (ness,) and (en,) are likewise accented on the first Syllable.

A fter	children	Factor	Kitchen
archer	corner	favour	Labour
Badger	Danger	Gladness	Soften
badness	deafness	Harbour	Thickness
banter	doctor	harden	token
buckler	dulness	hasten	Vapour
Chapter			

RULE VI.

Almost all Words of two SYLLABLES, having a double Vowel, or silent (e) lengthening the last Syllable, are accented on that Syllable.

A base	acquaint	Exchange	refine
abide	although	Fatigue	review
abjure	Because	Harangue	Themselves
abroad	besiege	Inquire	Untaught
abound	Debauch	Machine	unwise
abstain	degree	Recruit	Vouchsafe

RULE VII.

Words of three or more SYLLABLES, whose last Syllable is (on) (ous) (al) or (an) with a Vowel before it, are accented on the third Syllable from the End of the Word.

A ction	fashion
Bullion	million
caution	portion

section

section	ingenious
addition	laborious
adoption	prodigious
centurion	tumultuous
complexion	victorious
fruition	burial
oblivion	casual
quaterman	cordial
religion	jovial
reflexion	martial
abdication	mutual
comprehension	nuptial
putrefaction	partial
abbreviation	trivial
animadversion	usual
capitulation	venial
consubstantiation	effectual
transubstantiation	terrestrial
dubious	triennial
congruous	ocean
furiosus	tertian
hideous	barbarian
previous	comedian
various	magician
assiduous	meridian
erroneous	musician
imperious	physician

It is evident that there are a great Number of Words which cannot be comprehended under these Rules.

SECTION
Bullion
caution

S E C T. XIX.

Exercises in reading Words of any Number of Syllables.

L E S S O N I.

The old Lion.

A Lion, worn out with old Age, lay fetching his last Gasp, and a-go-niz-ing in the convulsive Struggles of Death. Upon which Oc-ca-si-on, several of the Beasts, who had formerly been Sufferers by him, came and reveng'd themselves upon him. The Boar, with his mighty Tusks, drove at him in a Stroke that glanc'd like Lightning. And the Bull gor'd him with his violent horns, which when the Ass saw they might do without any danger, he too came up, and threw his heels in the Lion's Face. Upon which, the poor old expiring Tyrant uttered these Words with his dying Groan: Alas! how grievous is it to suffer insults, even from the brave and the valiant! but to be spurn'd by so base a Creature as this is, who is the Disgrace of Nature, is worse than dying ten thousand Deaths.

L E S S O N II.

The Old Man and his Sons.

A Nold Man had many Sons, who were often falling out with one another. When the Father had exerted his Au-tho-ri-ty, and used other Means in order to reconcile them, and all to no Purpose, at last he had Recourse to this Ex-pe-di-ent

di-ent: he order'd his Sons to be called before him, and a short Bundle of Rods to be brought; and then commanded them, one by one, to try if, with all their Might and Strength, they could any of them break it. They all try'd, but to no purpose: for the Rods being closely and compactly bound up together, it was im-pof-si-ble for the Force of Man to do it. After this, the Father ordered the Bundles to be unty'd, and gave a single Rod to each of his Sons, at the same time bidding him try to break it: Which when each did, with all the Ease in the World, the Father address'd himself to them to this Effect: O my Sons, behold the Power of Unity! For if you, in like manner, would but keep yourselves strictly conjoined in the Bonds of Friendship, it could not be in the Power of any Mortal to hurt you; but when once the Ties of Brotherly Af-fec-ti-on are dissolved, how soon do you fall to Pieces, and are liable to be vi-o-lat-ed by every in-ju-ri-ous Hand that assaulls you!

LESSON III.

The HUSBANDMAN and the STORK.

THE Husbandman pitched a Net in his Fields to take the Cranes and Geese, which came to feed upon the new-mown Corn. Accord-ing-ly, he took several, both Cranes and Geese; and among them, a Stork, who pleaded hard for his Life, and, among other A-po-lo-gies which he made, alledged that he was neither Goose nor Crane, but a poor harmless Stork, who performed his Duty to his Parents to all Intents and Purposes, feeding them when they were old.

and,

and, as Oc-ca-si-on required, carrying them from Place to Place upon his Back. All this may be true, replies the Husbandman; but as I have taken you in bad Company, and in the same Crime, you must expect to suffer the same Punishment.

L E S S O N I V.

The BEASTS in Council assembled, to elect a KING.

THE Lion being dead, all the Birds and Beasts flocked to his Den, to condole with the Lioness, his royal Relict, who made the Mountains and the Forests resound with her loud Cries.

After the usual Compliments, they proceeded the Election of a King; the Crown of the deceased Monarch being placed in the Midst of the Assembly. His Heir apparent was too young and weak to obtain the royal Dignity, to which so many Creatures stronger than himself put in their Claim.

Let us grow up a little, said his Highness, and then you shall find that I can fill the Throne, and make my Subjects tremble in my turn. In the mean time I'll study the heroic Actions of my Father, in hopes that one Day I may equal him in Glory.

For my part, said the Leopard, I insist on my Right to the Crown, as I resemble the late King more than any other Candidate whomsoever.

I, on the other hand, cry'd the Bear, will maintain that I had Injustice done me, when his late Majesty was preferred before me: I am as
O strong,

strong, as undaunted, and as blood-thirsty as he was; besides, I am Master of an Art, which he could never attain to, I mean, that of climbing Trees.

I appeal, said the Elephant, to the Judgment of this august Assembly, if any one here present, can with any Colour boast of being so tall, portly, so robust, or sedate as I am.

I am the noblest, the most beautiful Creature of you all, said the Horse.

And I the most political, said the Fox.

And I the swiftest in running, said the Stag.

Where will you find, said the Monkey, a King more agreeable, more ingenious, and more entertaining than I am. I should each Day divert my Subjects: Besides, I am the Picture of Man, who is the Lord of the Universe.

The Parrot interrupting him, made his Speech: Since you boast of your Likeness to Man, I think I may with much more Justice.

All your Resemblance of him consists in your ugly Phiz, and some ridiculous Grimaces; but I can talk like a Man, and imitate his Speech, the Indication of his Reason, and his greatest Ornament.

Hold your cursed Clack, replied the Monkey: You talk, it is true, but not like Man; you chatter the same Thing over and over again, without understanding one single Word that you say.

The whole Assembly laughed at these two wretched Imitators of Mankind, and conferred the Crown on the Elephant, as he was both strong and wise, and not only free from the cruel Temper of the Beasts of Prey, but from the Vanity and Self-conceit, which too many are tainted with,

with, of always seeming to be, what in reality they are not.

LESSON V.

OF RELIGION.

A School-Boy entering upon his Learning, imagines it a Work of great Difficulty, that it will require Abundance of Labour and Care, that the Procedure must cost him much Pains, besides the Fear of losing many and delightful Hours of Play. He is very loth to begin; all the Persuasions, Advice, or Threatnings of his Master are irksome to him; but as he proceeds further, and perceives the Advantages which he will gain by good Tuition, it appears with a more delightful Prospect: He will relinquish all Joys, and youthful Sports, to arrive at some Perfection in Learning; each Author affords him new Delights, and therein he places his chiefest Contentment.

So it is with most Men. Being advised to a religious Course, they imagine it a terrible Task, impossible to be undergone, and that they shall never go through with it; that it will rob them of all their darling Pleasures, and deprive them of all their beloved Enjoyments. This makes them very loth to set about it; they think it too severe, and full only of Austerity; the Way seems very rugged and troublesome, and they are unwilling to travel in that Path; but if they once conquer the Reluctancy of their sensual Appetites, and overthrow their Obstructions; if they but once begin to be sensible of the pernicious Consequences of their Mistake, thence-forward they

they meet the most ravishing Delights. Then Religion seems truly pleasant and agreeable; Practice removes the Difficulty, and makes the dreaded Labour easy; they would not then quit their present State for all the transitory Enjoyments the World can afford. • Then they acknowledge that its Beginning only is laborious, its Continuance pleasant, and its End the truest Felicity.

LESSON VI.

A DIALOGUE between Master SAMMY, and Master BILLY against Lying.

Sam. **W**HAT's the Matter, BILLY? you look as if you had been a crying?

Bil. My Pappa has been angry with me.

Sam. What has he been angry with you for?

Bil. I am ashamed to tell you: I have been very naughty indeed.

Sam. Nay, but tell me what it was, I won't tell any body; and you know I tell you any thing you ask me.

Bil. I have told a Lie. My Pappa taxed me with a Fault I had committed, and I denied it; at last he made me own it, and has corrected me.

Sam. That was a little hard, when he had made you confess, to correct you, without you had done something very bad indeed.

Bil. No, that was but a small Fault: it was not what I did, but the denying it, I was corrected for; and I am sure I deserved it.

Sam. Nay then, if you are satisfied, don't look so dull: come clear up, and be brisk.

Bil.

Bil. No, SAMMY, I an't satisfied; for tho' I have no Reason to complain of my Pappa, I have a great deal to be angry with myself, that I should offend so kind a Pappa; and, what is worse, make God angry with me.

Sam. No, no, don't be concerned about that. I have told a Lie a great many times, and God was never angry with me, that I know of.

Bil. No, it may be you don't know it, but God is very angry with us when we tell Lies. I never knew so much of it before, but my Pappa has told me what a sad thing it is for Children to tell Lies, and shewed me where Christ has said, *That the Devil is the Father of Liars*: and in another Place, *that all Liars shall have their Part in the Lake that burns with Fire and Brimstone*; and is not this enough to grieve me?

Sam. I don't know, I never was concerned about it. My Pappa says, that 'tis a very naughty thing for Children to tell Lies, but he never told me that God would be angry with me, and that I should be the Devil's Child if I did; for then I believe I should have been afraid as well as you. But are you sure 'tis true?

Bil. Yes, I am sure my Pappa would not have said so, if it was not. Besides, I tell you he shewed it me in the Word of God, and made me read it to him in the 5th Chapter of the *Acts*, how *Ananias and Sapphira* were struck dead for telling a Lie.

Sam. That was sad indeed! I ought to bless God, that he has not struck me dead then, that have told so many.

Bil. Well, SAMMY, I hope we shall both take heed

heed what we say for the future, and pray to God to forgive us what is past.

Sam. Will God pardon us then, if we don't tell any more?

Bil. Yes, if we are sorry, and pray him for Christ's Sake to forgive us; for my Pappa told me, he has said, *Whoso confesseth and forsaketh his Sin, shall find Mercy.*

PART III.

Observations on Pronunciation and Orthograghy, by way of Question and Answer.

SECT. I.

GENERAL DEFINITIONS.

Q. **W**HAT is a Letter? *A.* The Mark or Character of a simple Sound.

Q. How many Letters are there in English?

A. Six and twenty, viz. *a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z.*

Q. Are there only six and twenty simple Sounds in English? *A.* There are many more; but several simple Sounds are often expressed by one single Character: Thus the Letter *A* expresses three different Sounds in these three Words *tall, same, face.*

Q. Are not different Characters often used to express the same Sounds? *A.* Yes. The Letters are either big or small, *Roman* or *Italic*, &c. thus *A A a a* (see Page 2d), there is likewise a long *s* and a short one *f s.*

Q. How is the Table called which contains all the Letters? *A.* The Alphabet, from the two first Greek Letters, *Alpha, Beta*; which answer to our *A, B.*

Q. How

S P E L L I N G B O O K. 111

Q. How are the Letters divided? A. Into Vowels and Consonants; six of the Letters, viz. *a e i o u y* are Vowels, and the rest Consonants.

Q. What do you mean by a Vowel? A. A Vowel is a Letter which makes a full and perfect Sound of itself, without the Help of any other.

Q. What do you mean by a Consonant? A. A Letter which cannot make a perfect Sound without a Vowel before or after it, as *b, c, m, n*.

Q. Are not the Letters *w* and *y* used sometimes as Vowels and sometimes as Consonants?

A. When they immediately precede a Vowel they are Consonants, as in *wander, yonder*; but when they follow a Vowel, they are Vowels, as in *Day, Law*; *y* is likewise a Vowel when it follows a Consonant, as in *by, thy*.

Q. What is a Syllable? A. The Sound of one or more letters uttered at one Breath, as *a, Book, Length*.

Q. How many Letters may there be in a Syllable? A. Never more than seven or eight, as in *Strength*?

Q. Can there be a Syllable without a Vowel in it? A. No; for any Number of Consonants will not form a Sound; but sometimes a single Vowel makes a Syllable, as *A, I, O*.

Q. What is a Diphthong or double Vowel? A. The meeting of two Vowels in one Syllable; otherwise, two Vowels meeting together, having but one Sound; as *ea* in *Pease*; *ou* in *loud*.

Q. How many Diphthongs are there? A. There may be reckoned four and twenty, viz. *aa, ae, ai, ay, au, aw, ea, ee, ei, ey, eo, eu, ew, ie, oa, oe, oi, oy, oo, ou, ow, ue, ui*.

Q. What is a Triphthong? A. The meeting of three Vowels in the same Syllable, as *eau* in *Beauty*.
Q. How

Q. How many Triphthongs are to be found in English? A. Seven, viz. *eau, ieu, iew, uai, uea, uee, eye.*

Q. Are the Consonants ever subdivided? A. They are subdivided, by some, into Semi-vowels or half Vowels, and Mutes.

Q. What is a Semi-vowel? A. A Letter that has some imperfect Sound without the Help of a Vowel: They are *f, b, l, m, n, r, s, y.* These four *l, m, n, r,* are called Liquids.

Q. Why are these called Liquids? A. Because that after a Mute in the same Syllable they glide easily away; and the Mute and Liquid, as it were, melt into one; thus, *Br* in *Brother*, *Pl* in *Plenty.*

Q. Which are the Mutes? A. *b, c, d, g, j, k, p, q, t, v.*

Q. What do you mean by a Mute? A. A Letter which can make no Sound without a Vowel.

Q. What is a Word? A. One or more Syllables, expressive of some sense, as *Earth, Happiness.*

Q. What is a Monosyllable? A. A Word of one Syllable, as *Lord, God.*

Q. What is a Dissyllable? A. A Word of two Syllables, as *England, London.*

Q. What is a Trissyllable? A. A Word of three Syllables, as *afterwards.*

Q. What is a Polysyllable? A. A Word of many Syllables, or a Word of any Number of Syllables above three, as *Apology, religiously.*

Q. What is a Sentence? A. The Combination of several Words which make Sense: Thus, *God is the Creator of all Things. That Knowledge which has no Tendency to make us wiser or better, scarce deserves the Name.*

S E C T. II.

Of the Vowels.

Q. Are there any general Rules for the Pronunciation of the Vowels? A. The Vowels have two Sounds, the long and the short.

Q. When are they sounded long? A. When they end a Syllable, as *I, Nature, Duty.*

Q. When does the short Sound obtain? A. When the Syllable ends with a Consonant, as in *but, Hat, former.*

Q. Are the Vowels ever sounded short in any other Case? A. Yes, in Words which have a double Accent, as *Lemon, banish*; for though the first Syllable of these Words ends with a Vowel, yet they are pronounced as if ending with a Consonant, and the *m* and *n* are doubled, *Lemmon bannish.*

Q. How many Sounds has the Vowel *a*? A. Three, the slender, open, and broad.

Q. When does the slender Sound obtain? A. In most Words; it being the proper English Sound of *a*, as in *face, mane*; particularly in Words ending in *ation*, as *Creation, Salvation*, where *a* is pronounced nearly as the Scots *e*.

Q. What is the open Sound of *a*? A. It is very near the same with the Italian and Scots *a*, as in *Father, rather, Glass.*

Q. What is the broad Sound of *a*? A. It resembles the German *a*, and is the same with *au* in *Fault*; it obtains before *ll, ld, lk, lm, r* followed by another Consonant, and after *w*, Ex. *Call, Fall, Wall, bald, Stalk, Walk, Balm, Reward, Harm, Alarm, Hart, what, was, Water, wander.*

Q. What is the short and the long Sound of *a*? A. The short Sound is much the same with the open, and the long the same with the slender which always obtains before the silent *e*, as in these Words, *Grace, Fame*.

Q. Is the Sound of *a* ever lost? A. Yes, 1. In these Words, *Diamond, Villain, Curtain, Pbarab, Marriage, Carriage, Chaplain, Parliament*. 2. In proper Names, where *aa* meet, one of them is dropt in the Pronunciation; as in *Isaac, Canaan, Balaam*; except *Baal* and *Gaal*.

Q. What is the long Sound of *e*? A. The same as *ee* in *need, seen*; it obtains in these Words, *be, she, me, we, be, ye*; and before silent *e*, as in *these, Scene, severe*.

Q. When does the short Sound obtain? A. Between two Consonants, as in *let, set, Cellar*. The short Sound of the *e* is nearly the Scots Sound.

Q. Is *e* ever lost in the Pronunciation? A. Yes. 1. In Words ending in *en*: Ex. *open, Token, hasten, Heaven*. 2. At the End of Words, as in *Home, Name, become*.

Q. What is the Use of final or silent *e*? A. It lengthens the Sound of the foregoing Vowel, and softens *c* and *g*. Ex. *bore, Lace, Stage, Mile, Mice, Cube, Refuge*.

Q. Does silent *e* always lengthen the Sound of the preceeding Vowel? A. It does not lengthen the Sound of the Vowel, 1. After two Consonants, Ex. *Badge, Wedge, Hinge, Revenge, &c.* except *Grange, Strange, Change, Range, Waste, Haste, Paste, Taste, bathe, swathe*. 2. It does not lengthen the Vowel in these Words, *give, live, Glove, come, some, and one*, which is pronounced *won*.

Q. Is

Q. Is the final *e* ever entirely suppressed? *A.* Final *e*, which was formerly written, is now suppressed in many Words. Ex. *find, kind, Mind, bind, Hind, Rind*, in which the Vowel is sounded long, the same as if the *e* were expressed.

Q. Is final *e* always silent? *A.* No, 1. It forms a distinct Syllable in most foreign Words, particularly proper Names. Ex. *Jesse, Catastrophe, Gethsemane, Eunice, Phebe, Penelope, &c.* 2. In these Endings *le, cre, gre, tre*, the *e* is obscurely sounded before the Consonant which immediately preceeds it, as in *Ankle, babble, Saddle, baffle, Acre, maugre, Mitre*.

Q. Does the Addition of *s* to the final *e* give any Sound to the *e*? *A.* If the Words end with *be, de, fe, ke, le, me, ne, pe, re, and te*, the *e* remains silent, though *s* be added. Ex. *Bribe Bribes, Fife Fifes, Lake Lakes, Tale Tales, Name Names, Tune Tunes, Stripe Stripes, Share Shares, State States*; but Words ending in *ce, ge, se, ze*, gain a new Syllable. Ex. *Face Faces, Stage Stages, Horse Horses, Assize Assizes*.

Q. What is the long Sound of *i*? *A.* The same as *y*, in *my, thy*, and it obtains always before silent *e*. Ex. *Mile, mine, refine*; except *Machine, oblige, Magazine*, where *i* is sounded as *ee*.

Q. Is *i* ever pronounced long in any other Case than according to the general Rule for all the Vowels? *A.* Yes; it is also long before *gh, ght, gn, ld, mb, nd*. Ex. *Highb, fight, sign, Child, climb, kind*, except *build, guild*, and their Derivatives.

Q. How is *i* sounded in proper Names ending in *iab*? *A.* Long; as *Hezekiab, Jeremiah*; but in other proper Names *i* is sounded short before a Vowel, as in *Aziel, Miriam*.

Q. Does

Q. Does *i* ever change its Sound? A. It has nearly the Sound of *u* before *r*. Ex. *First, Shirt*.

Q. Is the Sound of *i* ever lost? A. Yes, in these Words, *Devil, Medicine, Salisbury, Venison*.

Q. Is there any other Thing remarkable of *i*? A. It never ends any English Word, except the Monosyllable *I*: *y* is used in its Stead.

Q. What is the long Sound of *o*? A. Mostly like *oo* as in *do, doing, move, prove*.

Q. Is the Sound of *o* ever changed? A. It is sounded like *i* in *Flagon, Women*; and it sounds like *u* in these Words, *Attorney, Compasses, Conduit, conjure, Constable, London, Monmouth, Pommel*.

Q. Is *o* ever lost in the Pronunciation? A. Yes,
1. In many Words ending in *on*; as *Bacon, Beacon, Glutton, Mutton, Mason, Crimson, Reason*.
2. In Polysyllables, purely English, ending in *ous*; as *righteous, piteous*. 3. In these Words *Coroner, Feoffe, Nicholas, Carrion, Chariot*.

Q. What is the long Sound of *u*? A. The same as *ew* in *Dew*. Ex. *Curate, Fury*.

Q. Does *u* ever change its Sound? A. Yes,
1. Into the Sound of *e*; as in *bury, Burial*,
2. into *i*; as in *busy, Business*. 3. Into *oo* in *Bull*, and *full* with its Derivatives.

Q. Is the Sound of *u* ever lost? A. It is generally lost after *g*: Ex. *Guard, Guest, Guilt, Plague, prorogue*; before *e* and *i*, it serves to make *g* retain the hard Sound; in a few Words *u* is pronounced after *g*, as in *Language, languish*.

Q. Does *u* ever end any English Word? A. Only these five, *thou, you, Beau, Lieu, adieu*, the three last of which are borrowed from the French.

Q. What

Q. What is the Sound of *y* as a Vowel? *A.* The same as *i*, and is used in its stead. 1. At the End of Words, as in *by thy*. 2. Before an *i*, as in *dying, lying*.

Q. Does *y* ever change its Sound? *A.* Tho' in the End of Words it is used for *i*, and has generally its Sound, yet in Words of more than one Syllable it has the Sound of the Italian and Scots *e*, as in *Mercy, possibly*.

Q. Is there any other Thing remarkable of *y*? *A.* *Y* in the singular Number is changed into *ie* in the plural, as *Cry Cries, Army Armies, Enemy Enemies*.

S E C T. III.

Of the Diphthongs or double Vowels, and Triphthongs.

Q. WHAT is to be observed, in general, of the Diphthongs! *A.* That in some of them only one of the Vowels is pronounced, as in *Isaac, though*; in others both the Vowels are pronounced, as in *Voice, Boy*; and sometimes only one, at other Times both the Vowels are pronounced in the same Diphthong; thus both Vowels are sounded in *proud, how*; and only one in *Soul, low*. When both Vowels are pronounced they are called proper Diphthongs, and when only one, improper.

Q. How is the Diphthong *aa* sounded. *A.* Like *a* long in *Aaron, Baalim*; and as *a* short in *Isaac, Canaan*.

Q. What is the Sound of *ai* and *ay*? *A.* Like *a* long, as in *fair, Hair, Stay, Delay*.

Q. Is *ai* always thus pronounced? *A.* No. The *a* is sometimes lost, as in *Calais, Curtain, Fountain, &c.*

Q. How

Q. How is *ai* pronounced in Hebrew Words?

A. Both the Vowels are sounded, as in *Sinai*, *Ephraim*.

Q. How is *ae* pronounced? A. Like *e* long; 'tis to be found only in Latin or Greek Words, as *Aeneas*, *Æsop*, *Ætna*, and even in some of these, *E* alone is more commonly used; thus, *E-sop*, *Etna*.

Q. What is the Sound of *au* and *aw*? A. The same as broad *a* in *tall*, *War*. Ex. *Fraud*, *Law*.

Q. Are they always thus sounded? A. In French Words *au* is sounded *o*, as in *Claude*, *Debauchee*. These two Words *Aunt*, *Gauge*, are pronounced as if the *u* were left out.

Q. Is *au* always a Diphthong? A. It is no Diphthong in some foreign Words; as, *Stanislaus*, *Archelaus*, *Emmaus*, *Capernaum*.

Q. What is the Sound of *ea*? A. Its general Sound is like *e* long, or like *ee*, as in *clear*, *mean*, *near*.

Q. Is it ever otherwise sounded? A. It is often sounded as *e* short. Ex. *Breath*, *Death*, *Search*, &c.

Q. Is *ea* always a Diphthong? A. It is no Diphthong in Words derived from the Hebrew, Greek or Latin. Ex. *Gibea*, *Arnea*, *Cesarea*, *Idea*, *Beatitude*, *Creator*; except *Creature*: *ea* is likewise divided in Words compounded with *pre*, as *Preamble*, *Preadamite*; and in the Word *Miscreant*.

A. What is the Sound of *ee*? A. The same as *e* long in *Scene*, *severe*, &c. *feed*, *seek*, *Creed*.

Q. Is *ee* always a Diphthong? A. It is no Diphthong in Words compounded with *re* or *pre*, as *re-enter*, *re-establish*, *Pre-eminence*. Nor is

is it a Diphthong in Hebrew Words, as *Beer-ites*, *Beersheba*.

Q. What is the Sound of *ei* and *ey*? A. Their common Sound is the open *a*, as in *Veil*, *convey*: They often sound like *e* long, as in *either*, *Key*, *Receipt*, *Conceit*, *seize*.

Q. Is *ei* always a Diphthong? A. It is no Diphthong in Words derived from the Greek and Latin, as *Deism*, *Deity*, *Atheist*, *Polytheism*.

Q. What is the Sound of *eo*? A. Like *e* short in *Jeopardy*, *Leopard*; like *e* long in *People*, *Feodatory*; like *o* short in *George*, *Geography*. In most Hebrew and Greek Words *eo* is no Diphthong, as *Peor*, &c.

Q. What is the Sound of *eu* and *ew*? A. The same as *u* long, in *Cure*, *Muse*, as *Feud*, *Dew*.

Q. Are they always thus sounded? A. No; *ew* sounds as *o* long in *shew*, *Sbrewsbury*.

Q. Are they always Diphthongs? A. *Eu* is not a Diphthong in *Zacheus*, *Bartimeus*, *Ama-deus*, and such like.

Q. What is the Sound of *ie*? A. Like *ee*, as in *Brief*, *Chief*, *believe*.

Q. Is it always thus sounded? A. No; before two Consonants it sounds as *e* short. Ex. *Friend*, *pierce*, *fierce*.

Q. Is *ie* always a Diphthong? A. It is no Diphthong, 1. In Words derived from the Hebrew or Latin, as *Eliezer*, *Abiezer*, *Client*, *Science*. 2. In Words ending in *er*, *ed*, and *eth*; as *Carrier*, *died*, *applieth*.

Q. What is the Sound of *oa*? A. It sounds *o* as in *broad*, *Load*.

Q. Is *oa* always used as a Diphthong? A. It is no Diphthong 1. In Hebrew Words, as *Goa*, *Gilboa*.

boa. 2. In Words compounded with *co*, as *Coalition*, *Coadjutor*.

Q. What is the Sound of *oe*? A. The same as *e* long in *Oeconomy*, *Phoenix*; and like *o*, in *Doe*, *Foe*, *Tee*. Greek Words, which were formerly written with *oe*, are now often written with *e*.

Q. What is the Sound of *oi* and *oy*? A. Both the Vowels are fully pronounced, as in *Oysters*, *Voiee*, *Boys*, *Toys*.

Q. Is *oi* always a Diphthong? A. It is no Diphthong, 1. In Words compounded with *co*, as *coincide*, *Coition*. 2. In words ending in *ing*, as *doing*, *going*.

Q. What is the Sound of *oo*? A. As *u* in *full*. *Ext* *foen*, *Moon*.

Q. Is it always thus sounded? A. It sounds as *u* short in *Blood*, *Flood*, *Foot*, &c. one of the *o*'s is entirely lost in *Doar*, *Floor*.

Q. Is *oo* always a Diphthong? A. It is no Diphthong in Hebrew, Greek and Latin Words.

Q. What is the Sound of *ou* and *ow*? A. Both the Vowels are fully pronounced, as in *Cloud*, *Fowl*.

Q. Are they always thus sounded? A. No. 1. *ou* is pronounced as *o* short in *touch*, *trouble*, *Couple*, *Scourge*, *rough*, *tough*. 2. As *u* in *full*, in *could*, *would*, *should*. 3. *u* and *w* are often lost, as in *Soul*, *know*, *Crow*. 4. In some Words *ow* has two distinct Sounds; for in *bow*, or Inclination of the Head, and *Bowl* to play with, both Vowels are pronounced; but in *Bow* to shoot with, and *Bowl* for holding Liquor, *w* is silent.

Q. How is *ue* pronounced? A. Like *u* in *Cure*, as *due*, *accrue*; but when it follows *G* the

n is lost, and serves only to make the *g* retain its hard Sound, as in *Guests*, *Guest*.

Q. Is *ue* always a Diphthong? A. It is no Diphthong in these Words *cruel*, *Duel*, *Fuel*, and some others.

Q. What is the Sound of *ui*? A. The same as *u* in *Cure*, in these Words *Juice*, *Suit*, *Cruise*: It sounds like *i* short in *build*, *guild*, *Biscuit*, &c.

Q. How is *ui* pronounced after *g*? A. The *u* is entirely silent, serving only to make *g* retain its hard Sound, as in *Guide*, *beguile*.

Q. Is *ui* always a Diphthong? A. It is no Diphthong in many Words derived from other Languages, as in *Jesuit*, *Ruin*, *Fruition*, *genuine*, &c.

Q. What is the Sound of the Triphthong *eau*? A. It sounds like *u* long in *Beauty*; but in *Beau*, *Beaux*, it sounds like *o*.

Q. How is *ieu* pronounced? A. As *u* long in *lieu*, *adieu*.

Q. How is *iew* pronounced? A. The same as *ieu*, in *View*, *Review*: These three *eau*, *ieu*, and *iew*, are borrowed from the French.

Q. How are *uai*, *uea*, and *uee* pronounced? A. Their Sounds are determined by the Diphthongs *ai*, *ea*, and *ee*, and the *a* is only joined with them in the same Syllable, as in *Quail*, *Queen*, *Queen*.

Q. How is *eye* sounded? A. As *i* long; but it is to be found only in the Word *Eye*, and its plural *Eyes*.

SECTION IV.

Of the Consonants.

Q. Is *b* ever written and not sounded? A. It is not sounded in these Words *dumb*,
crumb,
Q

crumb, Lamb, Limb, Plumb, Thumb, Debt, Debtor, subtle, doubt.

Q. Does *b* ever lengthen the foregoing Vowel?

A. *b* tho' silent, lengthens the Syllable in these Words *climb, Comb, Womb.*

Q. What is the Sound of *c*? A. It has two Sounds, the hard like *k*, and the soft like *s*.

Q. When does the hard Sound obtain? A. Before *a, o, u*, and the Consonants *l* and *r*, as *can, Cord, Curtain, clean, Crab*; likewise at the End of a Syllable, as *Relic, Public.*

Q. When does *c* sound soft? A. Before *e, i*, and *y*, as *Cedar, City, Cypher.*

Q. Is *c* ever lost? A. Yes, before *k*, as in *back, quick*; and in these Words *Verdict, Indictment, Victuals, Victualler* (which are pronounced *Vittles, and Vittler*) *perfect, Perfection, but it is founded in Perfection, and perfective.*

Q. Is *d* ever lost in the Pronunciation? A. Yes, in *Wednesday, Ribband.*

Q. Is *d* ever changed into any other Letter? A. The Termination *ed* is often changed into *t*, as *burned burnt, passed past, ripped ript, stripped sript*, where, by the *by*, it may be noticed, that when there are two Consonants of the same Kind before *ed*, one of them is lost in the Change.

Q. Is this Change of *ed* into *t* always to be approved of? A. It is not used by the best Authors, and it is better to express *ed*, both in pronouncing and writing. In Words ending with *d* or *t*, the Change can by no Means take Place.

Q. Is the Sound of *f* ever changed? A. It is changed into that of *v* in the Word *of*, to distinguish it from *off*; as the *King of Great Britain.* *F* in the singular Number is actually changed in-

to *v* in the Plural, as *Life Lives, Wife Wives*. *F*, tho' numbered among the Semivowels, like the Mutes joins easily with the Liquids, as in *Flesh, France*.

Q. How many Sounds has *g*? A. *G* as well as *c*, has two Sounds, the hard and soft.

Q. When does the hard Sound obtain? A. Before *a, o, u, l, r*, and at the End of a Syllable, as in *Game, gone, Gun, Glass, grind, long, Bug, Frog*.

Q. When does *g* sound soft? A. Before *e, i, y*, as *Gender, Ginger, Gypsy*, which are pronounced *Jender, &c.*

Q. Is it always soft before *e, i*, and *y*? A. No. 1. It sounds hard in most proper Names, especially those of the Bible. Ex. *Gethsemane, Gilboa, Gelderland, Gilbert*. 2. In these common Words, *Anger, beget, eager, Finger, forget, linger, longer, Monger, Singer, together, Tyger, winged, wringeth, Wrong, younger, Geer, Geese, geld, get, Gewgaws, Hanger, Hunger, gird, Girl, Girdle, girt, giggle, Gilts, give, Gift, Gibberish, giddy, begin*.

Q. Is *g* ever lost? A. *G* is silent before *m* or *n* in the same Syllable, as *Pblegm, Sign, Design*.

Q. What is the Sound of *b*? A. It is expressed by a strong Breathing, as in *Heart, House*.

Q. Is the Sound of *b* ever lost? A. Yes, 1. After *r*, as *Rbeum, Rhine, Rhetoric, Rbenish*. 2. In these Words, *Thames, Thomas, Jobn, Asthma, Heir, honest, Honour, humble, Herb, Hostler, Humour*, and their Derivatives. 3. At the End of a Word, unless preceeded by *c* or *t*, as *Messiah, Jehovah*.

Q. What is the Sound of *j*? A. It has always the same Sound with soft *g*, as *James, June*.

Q. What

Q. What is the Sound of *k*? A. The same as *c* hard, as in *King*, *kept*.

Q. Is *l* ever lost in the Pronunciation? A. Yes, in these Words *Calf*, *Half*, *walk*, *Stalk*, *Cbalk*, *Folk*, *Psalms*, *Salmon*, *Chaldron*, *Alnwick*, *Bristol*, *Holburn*, *Lincoln*.

Q. Is the Sound of *m* ever changed? A. It is changed into *n*, in the Words *Accompt*, *Accomptant*.

Q. Is *n* ever lost in the Pronunciation? A. Yes, 1. In *Kiln*. 2. After *m* in the same Syllable, as *Limn*, *Hymn*, *damn*, *condemn*.

Q. Is the Sound of *p* ever lost? A. Yes, 1. In these Words *Psalms*, *Psalmist*, *Psalter*, *Receipt*. 2. Between *m* and *t*, as in *tempt*, *empty*, *Symptom*.

Q. How is *q* sounded? A. Like *k*, and it always takes *u* after it, as in *Quaker*, *Question*.

Q. How is *qu* sounded in Words derived from the French? A. Like *k*, as *Liquor*, *Masquerade*, *Risque*.

Q. Is the Sound of *r* ever lost? A. Yes, in these Words, *Worcester*, *Worsted*.

Q. How is *re* pronounced at the End of Words derived from the Greek or Latin? A. Like weak *er* as *Sepulchre*, *Theatre*.

Q. How many Sounds has *s*? A. The soft hissing Sound, and the hard sound like *z*.

Q. When does the soft Sound obtain? A. The soft Sound is the proper Sound of it, and obtains always in the Beginning of Words, as *Sister*, *Song*; and at the End of these Monosyllables *this*, *thus*, *us*, *yes*; but in other Monosyllables, where the hissing Sound obtains, there must be *ss* as in *kiss*, *bless*.

Q. When

Q. When does the hard Sound obtain? A. 1. At the End of most Words, as *was, names, loves.* 2. In Words ending in *sion*, if it immediately follow a Vowel, *Evasion, Persuasion*; but after a Consonant it is soft, as *Conversion, Dimension.* 3. When it either belongs to, or immediately follows a long Syllable, as in *grows, Praise, Disguise, these, suppose.*

Q. Is *s* ever lost in the Pronunciation? A. Yes in *Carlisle, Lisle, Viscount, Isle, Island, Demesne.*

Q. How is *ti* pronounced before a Vowel? A. Like *fi* or *shi*, as *Nation, Station*; except, 1. when *s* or *x* goes immediately before it, as *Bassion, Commixtion.* 2. In Derivatives from Words ending in *y*, as *mighty mightier, empty emptieth, pity pitiable.* 3. At the Beginning of Words, and in some Hebrew and Greek Words, as in *tied, Tiara, Phaltiel, Shephatiah, &c.*

Q. Are there any other Consonants which, like *t*, when before *i* followed by another Vowel have the sound of *sh*? A. Yes, The Consonants *c* and *s* as in *Musician, Persuasion.*

Q. How shall we know when to write the *c, s,* or *t*? A. 1. As all Words of this Kind are derived from others, if the Words from which they are derived end in *de, s,* or *se*, then *si* is used, as *persuade, Persuasion; confess, Confession; confuse, Confusion.* 2. If the original Words end in *ce* or *e* then *c* is used, as *Grace, gracious; Music, Musician.* 3. But if they end with *t* or *te* then *t* is used, as *restrict, Restriction; resolute, Resolution; except permit, Permission; submit, Submission; and the like.*

Q. What is to be observed of the Consonant *v*? A. It has nearly the Sound of *f* only pronounced a little harder. It goes before all the Vowels,
but

but never follows them without *e* silent after it, as *Virtue*, *voice*, *live*, *Love*. It likewise follows the Liquids *l* and *r* as *Salve*, *Starve*.

Q. When is *w* a Consonant? A. 1. When it begins a Syllable, as *Wonder*, *wrong*, *bewray*. 2. Immediately after *f* and *t*, as *sweet*, *twine*.

Q. Is the sound of *w* ever lost? A. Yes, in these Words *Answer*, *Swoon*, *Sword*, *Whore*.

Q. What is to be observed of the Letter *x*. A. 1. It is never used at the beginning of any English Word; but in some foreign proper Names where it has the Sound of *z*, as *Xerxes*, *Xantippe*. 2. In the middle or end of Words it sounds like *ks* as *Boxes*, *Wax*.

Q. When is *y* used as a Consonant? A. When it immediately preceeds a Vowel, as *Yesterday*, *yonder*.

SECT. V.

- Of Initial Double and Triple Consonants. (See DEF. Page 9.)

Q. How many initial double Consonants are there? A. There may be reckoned four and thirty, viz. *bl*, *br*, *cl*, *cr*, *dr*, *dw*, *fl*, *fr*, *gl*, *gr*, *pl*, *pr*, *sk*, *sl*, *sm*, *sn*, *sp*, *sq*, *st*, *sw*, *tr*, *tw*, *ch*, *gh*, *gn*, *kn*, *ph*, *ps*, *rb*, *sc*, *sh*, *th*, *wh*, *wr*.

Q. Is there any thing particular to be observed on their Pronunciation. A. Only the last Twelve require a particular Observation.

Q. How is *ch* to be pronounced? A. The proper English Sound of it is to be heard in the Word *Church*.

Q. Is it ever otherwise sounded. A. It sounds like *k* in most foreign Words except the French, Ex. *Archippus*, *Archangel*, *Character*, *Chymist*.
Except

Except *Arch*, *Archbishop*, *Archdeacon*, *Architect*, *Rachel*, *Cberubim*, where the English Sound is retained.

Q. How is *ch* founded in Words derived from the French? A. The same as *sh*, Ex. *Machine*, *Chaise*, *Capuchin*, *Chevalier*.

Q. How is *gh* founded? A. *Gh* is an initial double Consonant only in two Words, *Ghost*, *Ghittar*, in both which *h* is silent.

Q. How is *gn* founded? A. The *g* is entirely silent, as in *Gnat*, *Segnior*, *Sovereign*.

Q. Is *gn* always an initial double Consonant. A. No, *gn* are often divided, as *Magnitude*, *Signify*.

Q. How is *kn* founded? A. The *k* is silent as in *Knowledge*, *Knife*.

Q. How is *ph* founded? A. Like *f*, as in *Philip*, *Philosopher*.

Q. Does *ph* ever change its Sound? A. It sounds *v* in *Stephen*, *Nephew*.

Q. Is *ph* ever divided? A. Yes, in most compound Words, as *Shepherd*, *upheld*.

Q. Is it ever silent? A. Yes in *Phthisic*, *phthisical*.

Q. How is *ps* founded when used as an initial double Consonant? A. The *p* is silent, as in *Psalmist*, *Psalmody*.

Q. How is *rb* pronounced? A. The *b* is silent as in *Rbetoric*, *Rhodes*.

Q. How is *sc* founded? A. It has two Sounds, the hard and the soft; the hard Sound obtains before *a*, *o*, and *u*, thus *sca*, *sco*, *scu*, pronounce *ska*, *ska*, *sku*, as *Scope*, *escape*; the soft Sound obtains before *e*, *i*, and *y*; thus *sce*, *sci*, *scy* pronounce *se*, *si*, *sy*, as in *Scene*, *Scipio*.

Q. Has *sc* never the hard Sound before *e*? A. Yes, in these Words *Skeleton*, *Sceptic*, *Scepticism*, *Scava*.

Q. How

Q. How is *sh* sounded? A. Its Sound is heard in *shake, shine*.

Q. How is *th* pronounced? A. It has two Sounds, the hard and soft. A. The hard Sound is expressed as if there was a *d* in it, as in *this, thus, them, though, thee, thence, thine, they, that, rather, Father, farther, Feather, Weather, Leather, other, Mother, Brother, smother, hither, thither, Clothier, &c.* The soft Sound is fine, as in *thin, Thumb, think*.

Q. Does *th* ever sound otherwise? A. *H* is lost in *Thames, Thomas*, and, according to some, in *Authority*.

Q. How is *wh* sounded? A. It has a whistling Sound, as in the Words *whistle, when*, in which *b* is pronounced before *w*.

Q. How is *wr* sounded? A. The *w* is silent, as in *write, wrong*.

Q. Are there any Consonants which may be considered as initial double Consonants, tho' they do not begin any Word? A. Yes, *dl, kl, and tl*, as in *Bridle, wrinkle, Title*. In these Words, *Castle, Bristle, Apostle, bustle, Epistle, gristle, nestle, rustle, Thistle, whistle, wrestle*, the *t* sounds *s*.

Q. How many initial triple Consonants are there? A. About thirteen, viz. *chr, Christ; phl, Pblegm; pbr, Pbrase; sch, Scheme; scr screen; shr, shrink; skr, Skrew; sph, Sphere; sple, Spleen; spr, Spring; str, Street; thr, thrice; thw, thwart*.

Q. Are there any of them which have any Particularity in their Pronunciation? A. Yes; but they may be known by the Directions already given concerning initial double Consonants.

SECT. V.

Of final double and triple Consonants. (See Page 17).

Q. **H**OW many final double and triple Consonants are there? *A.* There are about fifty (See Page 17).

Q. Have any of them any Peculiarity in their Pronunciation? *A.* Those which are peculiarly pronounced may be learned from the Directions concerning the initial double and triple Consonants, except *ng*, *gh*, and *nch*.

Q. How is *ng* pronounced? *A.* It has a ringing Sound, as in *long*, *Song*.

Q. How is *gh* pronounced? *A.* In general, it is either silent, or sounds as *ff*; thus it is silent in *figh*, *nigh*, *Thigh*, where it lengthens the Vowel *i*; it sounds *ff* in *tough*, *rough*, *laugh*, *enough*, &c.

Q. Is *gh* ever pronounced *ro*? *A.* Yes, at the End of proper Names, as in *Hamburgb*, *Edinburgb*.

Q. How is *nch* pronounced? *A.* The *ch* sounds *sh*, as in *Branch*, *Pinch*.

SECT. VI.

Of Division of Syllables.

Q. **A**RE there any general Rules for dividing Syllables? *A.* It has been recommended by some to observe, especially in teaching, that Division which is most agreeable to the Ear.

R

Q. How

Q. How many Rules may be given for the Division of Syllables? *A.* Ten. (See from Page 33 to 48).

Q. Is there any thing necessary to be observed for the better understanding the ninth Rule? *A.* It is necessary to know the Endings or Terminations, which stand alone at the End of Derivatives, viz. *able, age, al, ance, ard, ary, ation, ate, ed, en, ence, er, es, efs, est, et, etb, ice, ing, ish, ison, ist, less, ly, ment, nefs, or, ous, cial, tial, cian, sion, tion*; as in *commendable, Bondage, ornamental, Acceptance, Standard, secondary, Fermentation, passionate, formed, fasten, Reference, sweeter, Churches, Countess, burnest, thickest, readeth, Justice, mending, churlish, Heathenism, Druggist, speechless, softly, Banishment, Roughness, Debtor, covetous, artificial, substantial, Musician, Egyptian, Creation.*

Q. Are the Derivatives always divided according to their original Formation? *A.* No, 1. Words which only take *y* for their Termination, are divided according to the common Rules, as *worthy, thrifty*. 2. Words which end in *e* lose it, if the Termination begin with *e* or *i*, and are likewise divided according to the common Rules, as *Love lovest, write writest, have having*; but final *e* is retained if the Termination begin with any other Vowel, or a Consonant, as *Change changeable, Courage courageous, abate Abatement*. 3. Monosyllables, and Words accented on the last Syllable, ending with a single Consonant, without a Diphthong preceeding it, have the Consonant doubled before the Termination, as *fat fatted, blot blotting, prefer preferred, submit submitted*.

Q. What is to be observed of the tenth Rule?
A. That compounded Words are of two Sorts;
 1. Those

1. Those that are made up of two Words, as *Ale-house, Inn-keeper.* 2. Those that consist of a primitive Word, and a Syllable, called a Preposition, going before it, as *ab-absolve, ad-adjourn, de-degrade, en-ensnare, ex-exchange, un-uncivil dis-disgrace, mis-mischance, per-persist, pro-prolong, re-resign, sub-subjoin, trans-transform.*

S E C T. VII.

Of Stops and Marks.

Q. **W**HAT is the Use of the Stops? *A.* Not only to afford a proper Time for breathing, but to determine the Sense of the Sentence.

Q. How many Stops are there considered as Intervals in Reading? *A.* Seven, *viz.* a Comma (,) Semicolon (;) Colon (:) Period or full Stop (.) Interrogation (?) Exclamation or Admiration (!) Parenthesis ().

Q. How long a Stop do each of these require? *A.* At a Comma we must stop as long as we may deliberately say *one*; a Semicolon *one, two*; a Colon *one, two, three*; a full Point or Period *one, two, three, four*, with a Fall of the Voice: A Note of Admiration requires a sudden Stop or Break of the Voice, about the Length of a Colon; a Note of Interrogation requires a Stop of much the same Length; and, if the Question be long, the Voice must fall as at a Period. A Parenthesis requires a Stop near as long as a Comma, both at the Beginning and End of it; and what it contains is pronounced with a lower Tone of Voice.

Q. Can you give an Example of all these Stops? *A.* They are all to be found in the following Piece.

“ My

“ My present Business (says a late eminent
 “ Writer) is to treat of Almighty God, his Be-
 “ ing and Attributes; but who is sufficient for
 “ these Things? At least, who am I, a silly
 “ Worm, that I should take upon me to speak
 “ of him, by whom alone I speak; and, being
 “ myself but a finite sinful Creature, should strive
 “ to unvail the Nature of the infinite and most
 “ holy God? Alas! I cannot so much as begin to
 “ think of him, but my Thoughts are confound-
 “ ed, my Heart is perplexed, my Mind amazed,
 “ my Head turns round, my whole Soul seems
 “ to be unhinged and overwhelmed within me.
 “ His Mercy exalts me, his Justice depresseth
 “ me, his Wisdom astonisheth me, his Power af-
 “ frights me, his Glory dazzles mine Eyes, and
 “ by reason of his Highness (as the holy Man
 “ Job says) I cannot endure: but the least Glimpse
 “ of him makes me abhor myself, and repent in
 “ Dust and Ashes before him.”

Q. How many other Marks are used in Books?

A. Seventeen, viz. Accent (') Apostrophe (') Aste-
 rism (*) Breve (˘) Caret (^) Circumflex (ˆ) Die-
 resis (¨) Hyphen (-) Index (☞) Obelisk (†) Para-
 graph (§) Crochets [] Quotation (“) the End of a
 Quotation (”) Section (§) Ellipsis (—) Brace (}).

Q. What is the Use of the Mark of the Accent?

A. When placed over a Vowel it denotes that, in
 pronouncing, the Stress of the Voice is to be laid
 on that Syllable. It is chiefly used in Dictionaries.

Q. When is the Apostrophe used? A. When
 some Letter or Letters are left out for quicker
 Pronunciation, as *I'll* for *I will*; *lov'd* for *loved*.
 'Tis likewise the Sign of the English Genitive
 Case, as *George's Book*, *St. James's Park*.

'Tis

Q. What is the Use of the *Asterism* or *Star*?

A. It guides to some Remark in the Margin, or at the Bottom of the Page. Several of them set together thus **** signify that there is something defective, or immodest, in that Part of the Book.

Q. When is the *Breve* used? A. Over a Vowel, to denote that the Syllable is sounded short or quick: 'Tis mostly to be found in Dictionaries.

Q. What do you mean by the *Caret*? A. The Word signifies *it wants*; and the Mark is used when any Letter, Syllable, Word or Sentence, happens to be left out by Mistake: It is put immediately under the Place where the Word should be inserted with the Word itself above, as thus,

Demosthenes ^{and} Cicero ^{were} famous Orators. This is only used in writing.

Q. What is the *Circumflex*? A. It is the same in Shape with the *Caret*, but it is placed over a Vowel to denote a long Syllable: It is chiefly used in Dictionaries.

Q. What is the Use of the *Dieresis*? A. To divide a Diphthong into different Syllables. It is marked by two Points over the two Vowels, as in *Stanislâus*.

Q. What is a *Hyphe*n? A. It is a short streight Line, which, if found at the End of a Line, denotes, that the Syllables of the Word are divided, and that the remaining Part of the Word begins with the next Line; but in the Middle of the Word, in any other Case, it denotes a compounded Word as *God head*. In old printed Books, when placed over a Vowel, it denotes the Absence of *m* or *n*, thus *comendable* for *commendable*; *thâ* for *than*.

Q. What

Q. What is the Use of the *Index* or Fore-finger pointing? A. It signifies that Passage to be very remarkable against which it is placed.

Q. What is the Use of the *Obelisk*? A. It, as well as the *Asterism*, directs to some Note in the Margin, or at the Foot of the Page.

Q. Is this ever done by any other Marks? A. Yes, 1. By parallel Lines, thus ||); 2. By a double Obelisk (§); 3. By Letters (*a*) or (*a*); 4. By Figures (1).

Q. When is the *Paragraph* used? A. It is used chiefly in the Bible, and denotes the Beginning of a new Subject.

Q. What is the Use of *Crotchets*? A. To inclose some short Sentences, which have no Connection with the Subject treated of, but serve for References to Books, &c. Thus [See Vol. I.] The Parenthesis is likewise often used for this Purpose.

Q. When is the *Quotation*, and End of the *Quotation* used? A. The first, being a double Comma inverted, is put at the Beginning of such Words, or Lines, as are cited out of other Authors; the second, being a double Apostrophe, is put after the last Words or Lines cited, to shew that they are finished.

Q. When is the *Section* used? A. In subdividing of a Chapter into less Heads or Parts.

Q. When is the *Ellipsis* used? A. When Part of the Word is omitted; thus *P—me M——r*, for *Prime Minister*.

Q. What is the Use of the *Brace*? A. To join several Words or Sentences together. It is chiefly used in Poetry thus :

The

*The helpless Traveller, with wild Surprise,
Sees the dry Desert, all around him, rise,
And, smother'd in the dusty Whirlwind, dies.* }

S E C T. VIII.

Of Capitals and Figures.

Q. **W**HEN are the Capital or big Letters chiefly used? *A.* 1. In the Beginning of *proper Names.* 2. In the Beginning of every *Book, Epistle, Verse, Note, Sentence, &c.*

Q. Are Capitals used in any other Case? *A.* They are used, by some, at the Beginning of every *Substantive Noun.* They are likewise used in whole Words, when something extraordinary is expressed; but they must never be used in the Middle of a Word among small Letters, except in Anagrams:

Q. Are not Capitals sometimes used as Figures to express Numbers? *A.* Numbers may be expressed by the following Capitals, *viz.* I. One, V. Five, X. Ten, L. Fifty, C. Hundred, D. Five hundred, M. a Thousand.

Q. How do you express the other Numbers? *A.* It is to be observed, that when a Letter of less Value is placed before one of a greater, it diminishes the Value of the greater by so much as the lesser stands for; thus the Letter V stands for Five, but having I put before it, it takes *one* from it, so IV stands for *Four*: but I being put after V adds *one* to it; so VI is *Six*.

Q. Give some other Examples?

A. IV Four, V Five, VI Six.
IX Nine, X Ten, XI Eleven.
XL Forty, L Fifty, LX Sixty.
XC Ninety, C Hundred, CX Hundred and ten.

The

The present Year One thousand Seven hundred and Fifty seven is expressed thus, MDCCCLVII.

N. B. *The Numbers are sometimes expressed by small Roman Letters, thus, xvi Sixteen.*

Q. What are the Figures which are used in expressing Numbers? *A. These, 1 One, 2 Two, 3 Three, 4 Four, 5 Five, 6 Six, 7 Seven, 8 Eight, 9 Nine, 0 Nothing.*

Q. What is to be observed in general concerning the Value of the Figures? *A. That every Cypher placed at the Right-hand of a Figure increases its Value ten times: thus 1 One, 10 Ten, 100 Hundred; 1000 a Thousand, 500 Five hundred, 5000 Five thousand: But at the Left-hand the Cyphers signify nothing; thus 01, 001; 001, 0001, make but One, 00002 Two.*

Q. How are the Figures otherwise increased in Value? *A. Figures at every Remove from the Right increase in Value ten times; thus, 9 Nine, 99 Ninety-nine, 999 Nine hundred and Ninety-nine, 9999 Nine thousand Nine hundred and Ninety-nine: Likewise 1008 is a Thousand and Eight.*

Q. Are Figures ever used otherwise than to express Numbers? *A. Yes, 1. The Order or Succession of Things, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, &c. first, second, third, fourth, &c. 2. The Size of Books, as 4to, Quarto; 8vo, Octavo; 12mo, Duodecimo, or Twelves; 24° Twenty-fours. 3. The Sections, Verses, or smaller Parts of a Book, or Chapter, thus, Mat. xiii. 15. Matthew the 13th Chapter and 15th Verse. So B. XII. Sect. 14. Book twelfth, Section fourteenth. 4. The Fractions or Parts of a Thing, as $\frac{1}{2}$ one Half, $\frac{1}{3}$ one Third, $\frac{1}{4}$ one Fourth, $\frac{2}{3}$ two Thirds, $\frac{3}{4}$ three Fourths, $\frac{1}{8}$ one Eighth, &c.*

SECT. IX.

Of Abbreviations.

Q. WHAT is meant by Abbreviation?

A. An Abbreviation of a Word is, when one or more Letters of a Word are writ and made to stand for the whole. They generally require a full Point after them.

Q. How many Ways is Abbreviation made?

A. These two Ways, 1. By one or more of the first Letters of a Word for the Whole; as, *A.* for *Answer*, *Def.* for *Definition*, *Esq;* for *Esquire*. 2. By one or more of the initial Letters joined to the last; as *Bp.* *Bishop*. *Dr.* *Debtor*. *Acct.* *Account*. There are some Words irregularly denoted and writ, as *Ec.* *et cetera*, and the rest. *Ec* and, *ym* them, *viz.* that is to say.

Q. Can you give Examples of the most ordinary Abbreviations? A. The following are some of the most common, *viz.* *A. B.* or *B. A.* Bachelor of Arts; *A. M.* or *M. A.* Master of Arts; *A. D.* *Anno Domini*, in the Year of the Lord; *Bart.* Baronet; *B. D.* Batchellor in Divinity; *D. D.* Doctor of Divinity; *L. L. D.* Doctor of Laws; *F. R. S.* Fellow of the Royal Society. *G. R.* *Georgius Rex*, King George; *Capt.* Captain; *Lieut.* or *Lt.* Lieutehant; *Do.* Ditto, the same; *MS.* Manuscript. *MSS.* Manuscripts. *P. S.* Postscript; *Rt. Hon.* Right Honourable; *M. D.* *Medicinae Doctor*, Doctor of Physic; *N. B.* *Nota Bene*, Note well.

S

SECT.

S E C T. X.

Of Words the same, or nearly alike in Sound, but different in Signification and Spelling.

Q. Can you give a List of these? *A.* The following most ordinarily occur, viz.

Abbes, governess, *abyss* bottomless, *abscess*, impost-hume; *Abel*, Cain's brother, *able* powerful, *a bell*, of metal; *accidence*, a book, *accidents*, chances; *account*, esteem, *account*, reckoning; *advice*, counsel, *advise*, to counsel; *air*, we breathe in, *heir*, to an estate, *are*, we or ye are; *ale*, malt liquor, *ail*, to be troubled; *all*, every one, *awl*, to bore holes; *allay*, a mixture of metal, *allay*, to ease the pain, *alley*, a narrow passage; *ally*, a confederate, *a lye*, a falshood; *allow'd*, granted, *aloud*, with a noise; *altar*, of sacrifice, *alter*, to change; *a Miss*, a Mistress, *amiss*, wrong; *ant*, a pismire, *aunt*, uncle's wife; *an*, an article, *Ann*, a woman's name; *appeal*, to an higher court, *a peal*, bells ringing, *a peel*, a shovel for an oven; *a peer*, a lord, *a pear*, fruit; *a rose*, to smell at, *arose*, did arise; *arrant*, notorious, *errand*, a message; *arras*, tapestry hangings, *arrows*, to shoot with, *barrafs*, to weary, tire; *a scent*, a smell, *ascent*, going up, *assent*, an agreement; *assistance* help, *assistants*, helpers; *ax*, to cut wood; *acts*, of parliament.

Bacon, hog's flesh, *baken*, in the oven, &c. *becken*, with the hand, &c. *bail*, a surety, *bale*, of cloth, silk, &c. *bald*, without hair, *bawl'd*, cried out; *ball*, any round thing, *bawl*, cry out; *Barbara*, a woman, *Barbary*, a country, *Barberry*, a fruit; *bare*, naked, *bear*, a beast, *bear*, to carry, &c. *bass*, in music, *base*, vile, *Baize*, cloth so called, *Bays*, bay trees, *beys*, governors; *be*, are, *bee*, an insect with honey; *bean*, grain, *been*, was at a place, *beer*, to drink, *bier*, to carry the dead; *berry*, a small fruit, *bury* to inter the dead; *bile*, a swelling, *boil*, as water on the fire *blew*, did blow, *blue*, colour; *board*, a plank, *bored*, a hole; *boar*, a beast, *boor*, a country fellow, *bore*, to make a hole, *bower*, an arbour; *bold*, confident, *bolt*, for a door, *boult*, to sift meal, *bowl'd*, to cast a bowl; *bow*, to bend, *bough*, a branch, *boy*, a lad, *buoy*, to

to bear up ; *bread*, to eat, *brod*, brought up ; *breaches*, broken places, *breeches*, to wear ; *borough*, a corporation, *burrow*, for rabbits ; *by*, near, &c. *buy*, with money, *bye*, accessory ; *brews*, he breweth, *bruise*, to squeeze, *brewis*, fat ; *brows*, over the eyes, *browse*, to feed on leaves ; *but*, except, *butt*, to shoot at.

Call, to cry out, *Caul*, for a Perriwig, &c. *calendar*, of months, &c. *calender*, to smooth cloth ; *Calais*, in France, *chalice*, a cup ; *can*, to be able, *cann*, to drink out of ; *cannon*, a gun, *canon*, a law or rule ; *capital*, chief, *Capitol*, a tower in Rome ; *captor*, prize-taker, *capture*, prize taken ; *cart*, to carry things, *chart*, a map ; *career*, full speed, *carrier*, that carrieth ; *cell*, a hut or cave, *sell*, to dispose of ; *cellar*, for liquors, *seller*, one that sells ; *censer*, for incense, *cenſar*, a reformer, *censure*, to judge ; *ceſſion*, a resigning, *ſeſſion*, or aſſizes ; *centaury*, an herb, *century*, 100 years, *centry*, a guard ; *chaſte*, continent, *chaſed*, a kind of work ; *coin*, money, *quoin*, wedge, corner ; *choler*, rage, anger, *collar*, for the neck, *collier*, a dealer in coals, *colour*, as blue, red, &c. *ciel*, of a room, *ſealing*, ſetting a ſeal ; *chronical*, long continuance, *chronicle*, an hiſtory ; *Clark*, a man's name, *clerk*, a clergyman, &c. *clauſe*, of a ſentence, *claws*, of a bird ; *cloaths*, garments, *cloſe*, to ſhut up, *cloths*, webs ; *cord*, a rope, *chord*, in muſic ; *coat*, a garment, *cot*, or cottage ; *coarſe*, mean or plain, *coarſe*, race or way ; *common*, public, *commune*, to converſe ; *concert*, of muſic, *conſort*, wife of a ſovereign ; *couſin*, a relation, *cozen*, to cheat ; *council*, an aſſembly, *counſel*, advice ; *courant*, a newspaper, *currant*, coin, &c. *current*, a running ſtream, *currans*, fruit ; *courier*, meſſenger, *currier*, a leather-dreſſer ; *cuſe*, a little veſſel, *cruise*, to ſail on the coaſt ; *cymbal*, muſical inſtrument, *ſymbol*, a mark ; *cypreſs*, a tree, *Cyprus*, an iſland.

Dane, of Denmark, *deign*, to grant ; *dam*, to ſtop water, *damn*, to condemn, *dame*, or miſtreſs ; *day*, the morning, *dey*, governor ; *dear*, of great price, *deer*, in a park ; *deceafed*, dead, *difeaſed*, ſick ; *decent*, becoming, *deſcent*, going down, *diſſent*, to diſagree, *deſert*, merit, abſcond, *deſart*, a wilderneſs ; *dew*, on the graſs, *dye*, a debt ; *die*, to deceaſe, *dye*, to ſtain cloth ; *diet*, provisions, *dye*

dye, assembly; *dire*, dreadful, *dyer*, a stainer of cloth; *do*, to act, *doe*, a female deer, *dough*, a paste or leaven; *done*, acted, *dun*, colour; *doer*, that doeth, *door*, of a house; *dragon*, a beast, *dragoon*, a soldier; *drought*, dryness, *draught*, of drink.

Ear, of the head, *e'er*, ever, *ere*, before; *earing*, harvest-time, *ear-ring*, for the ear; *eaten*, devoured, *E-ton*, a town's name; *earn*, to work for, *yearn*, to pity, *yarn*, linen, or woollen; *eminent*, famous, *imminent*, approaching; *enow*, in number, *enough*, in quantity; *enter*, go in, *inter*, to bury, *intire*, whole; *envy*, hatred, *envoy*, messenger; *exercise*, labour, *exorcize*, to conjure.

Fane, a weather cock, *fain*, desirous, glad, *feign*, to dissemble; *faint*, weary, *feint*, a pretence; *fair*, comely, *fare*, diet, &c. *feed*, to eat, *feed*, rewarded; *fellon*, a whittow, *felon*, a criminal; *file*, a smith's tool, *foil*, to overcome; *fillip*, with the finger, *Philip*, a man's name; *floor*, of a room, *flour*, for bread, *flower*, of the field; *forth*, abroad, *fourth* in number; *fool*, an idiot, *foul*, dirty, &c. *fowl*, a bird; *Francis*, a man, *Frances*, a woman.

Gall, bitter substance, *Gaul*, a Frenchman; *genteel*, graceful, *Gentile*, heathen, *gentle*, quiet; *gesture*, carriage, *jester*, a merry fellow; *gilt*, with gold, *guilt*, sin; *glutinous*, sticking, *gluttonous*, greedy; *grate*, for coals, *great*, sigh, *grown*, for nutmeg, &c. *greater*, larger; *groan*, to large; *grater*, increased; *grot*, a cave, *groat*, four-pence.

Hail, to salute, *hale*, to drag along; *hare*, in the field, *hair*, of the head; *hart*, a beast, *heart*, the seat of life; *haven*, harbour for ships, *heaven*, the throne of God; *heel*, of the foot, *heal*, a wound; *head*, of the body, *heed*, to take care; *hear*, to hearken, *here*, in this place; *herd*, of cattle, *heard*, did hear, *hard*, difficult, &c. *hie*, to make haste, *high*, lofty, *hoy*, a ship; *him*, that man, *hymn*, a song; *hire*, wages, *higher*, more high; *hoar*, frost *hour*, of the day, *where*, a lewd woman, *our*, belonging to us; *hole*, hollowness, *whole*, perfect; *holy*, godly, *wholly*, entirely, *holly*, a tree; *home*, house, *whom*, what man; *horse*, a beast, *hoarse*, with a cold; *hue*, colour, *hew*, to cut down, *Hugh*, a man's name.

I, myself, *eye*, to see with; *idle*, lazy, *idol*, an image; *I'll*, I will, *ile*, in a church, *isle*, an island, *oil*, of olives,

&c.

&c. *in*, within, *inn*, for travellers; *incite*, to stir up, *in-*
fight, knowledge; *ingenious*, of quick parts, *ingenuous*,
candid, sincere.

Ken, to know, *keen*, sharp, *kin*, kindred; *ketch*, a
small ship, *catch*, to lay hold of; *kill*, to murder, *kiln*,
for bricks, *&c.* *knight*, by honour, *night*, the evening;
know, to be acquainted, *no*, not so; *knew*, did know,
new, not old, or used; *knows*, he knoweth, *nose*, of the
face.

Later, in time, *latter*, last named, *letter*, an epistle;
lattice, of a window, *Letice*, a woman's name, *lettuce*, an
herb; *lease*, of a house, *leash*, leather-thong, *lees*, dregs
of wine, *leese*, to lose; *leper*, one leprous, *leaper*, that
leapeth; *lessen*, to make less, *lesson*, in reading; *lest*, for
fear, *least*, smallest; *liquorice*, a sweet root, *liquorish*, in
liquor; *lie*, to lie down, *lye*, a falshood; *limb*, a mem-
ber, *limn*, to paint; *loth*, unwilling, *loath*, to abhor;
loss, damage, *lose*, to suffer loss, *loose*, to slack or untie.

Made, done, *maid*, a virgin; *main*, chief thing, *mane*,
of a horse; *male*, the he, *mail*, trunk, bag; *manner*,
custom, *manor*, a lordship, *manure*, dung, *&c.* *map*, of
a country, *mop*, to wash with; *mare*, a female horse,
mayor, of a corporation; *marshal*, of an army, *martial*,
warlike; *mead*, liquor, *Mede*, one of Media; *mean*, of
little value, *mein*, behaviour; *meat*, to eat, *meet*, toge-
ther, *mete*, to measure; *medal*, a coin, *meddle*, to busy
one's self; *metal*, gold, silver, *&c.* *mettle*, spirit, vigour,
&c. *might*, strength, *mite*, in cheese; *moat*, a ditch, or
trench, *mote*, in the eye; *moan*, to lament, *mown*, cut
down; *more*, in quantity, *moor*, barren ground; *morn-*
ing, of the day, *mourning*, lamentation; *mortar*, to
pound in, *morter*, made of lime, *&c.*

Naught, bad, *nought*, nothing; *naval*, belonging to
the sea, *navel*, of the belly; *near*, nigh to, *ne'er*, never;
nether, lower, *neither*, neither of them; *nit*, an insect,
knit, stockings; *not*, denying, *knot*, to be untied.

Oar, of a boat, *ore*, of metal; *ob*, alas, *owe*, to be in-
debted to; *one*, in number, *won*, did win; *ordnance*,
canon, *ordinance*, commandment; *oat*, a grain, *ought*,
should.

Palate,

Palate, of the mouth, *pallet*, a little bed, &c. *pale*, colour, *pail*, a vessel, *pall*, a funeral cloth, *Paul*, a man's name; *pain*, or grief, *pane*, of glass; *pair*, a couple, *pare*, to cut off, *payer*, that pays; *parasite*, flatterer, *paricide*, a murderer of parents, or a traitor, *parson*, of a parish, *person*, some body; *pattern*, for copying after, *patron*, a protector; *pause*, a stop, *paws*, of a beast; *peace*, love, friendship, *piece*, of gold, &c. *Peter*, a man's name, *petre*, salt; *pike*, fish, or for a staff, *pique*, a quarrel, *pick*, to chuse; *plain*, even, *plane*, to make smooth; *plait*, the hair, *plate*, of metal; *pleas*, defences, *please*, to content; *plough*, the instrument, *plow*, to make a furrow; *poor*, needy, *pour*, as water down, *power*, strength; *poppy*, a flower, *puppy*, a whelp, *puppet*, a puppet-show; *porcelain*, China ware, *purslain*, an herb; *practice*, exercise, *practise*, to exercise; *pray*, to beseech, *prey*, a booty; *precedent*, example, *president*, that presides; *premises*, treat of before, *premisses*, lands, &c. *princes*, king's sons, *princess*, a king's daughter; *principal*, chief, &c. *principle*, maxim; *profit*, advantage, *prophet*, foreteller; *prophecy*, a thing foretold, *prophecy*, to foretel; *proud*, not humble, *prude*, a too precise woman.

Queen, a king's wife, *quean*, a dirty slut; *quire*, of paper, *choir*, of fingers; *quiet*, silent, *quite*, altogether.

Rack, to torment, *wreck*, of the sea; *rain*, water, *reign*, rule as a king, *rein*, of the bridle; *raise*, to set up, *raze*, to pull down, *rays*, sun-beams; *rancour*, hatred, *ranker*, more thick, *rap*, a blow, *wrap*, to fold; *reason*, to argue, *raisin*, a dried fruit; *read*, I read, or did read, *reed*, a shrub, *red*, colour; *radish*, a root, *reddish*, somewhat red; *resent*, to be angry at, *recent*, new, fresh; *rear*, the back part, *rear*, to erect, *rare*, seldom; *rest*, quiet, *wrest*, to twist; *retch*, to stretch, *reach*, to bring, *wretch*, miserable person; *rice*, corn, *rise*, advancement; *rime*, thin snow, or mist, *rhyme*, verse; *rie*, corn, *wry*, crooked; *ring*, the bells, *wring*, the hands; *right*, just and true, *rite*, a ceremony, *wright*, a workman, *write*, with a pen; *road*, the highway, *rode*, did ride, *row'd*, did row; *roe*, a kind of deer, *row* of trees; *Rome*, a city, *room*, of a house, *rheum*, spittle, humour; *rote*, by custom, *wrote*, did write, *wrought*, worked;

worked ; *rough*, not smooth, *ruff*, a sort of neckcloth, *roof*, of a house.

Sail, of a ship, *sale*, of goods, &c. *scene*, of a stage, *seen*, beheld ; *seas*, great waters, *sees*, seeth or doth see, *seize*, to lay hold of, *cease*, to forbear ; *seem*, to appear, *seam*, that is sewed ; *seer*, a prophet, *sear*, to burn ; *sent*, ordered away, *scent*, a smell, *cent*. an hundred ; *sell*, to sell, *cell*, a vault ; *seignior*, a lord, *senior*, elder ; *shewn*, made appear, *shone*, did shine ; *shread*, to mince, *shred*, minced ; *shen*, a token, *sine*, in geometry ; *sit*, situation, *cite*, to summon, *fight*, seeing ; *sloe*, a sour fruit ; *slow*, tardy, *slough*, a miry place ; *sole*, of a shoe, *soul*, a fish, *soul*, of a man ; *some*, a part, *sum*, the whole ; *son*, a man child, *sun*, the heavenly light ; *soon*, quickly, *swoon*, to faint ; *sore*, an ulcer, *soar*, to mount up ; *so*, thus, *sow*, with seed ; *stair*, some steps, *stare*, to look earnestly ; *starling*, a bird, *sterling*, English money ; *steal*, to rob, *steal*, metal ; *stead*, place, *steed*, a horse ; *stile*, for passage, *style*, for writing ; *succour*, help, *sucker*, a young twig ; *sue*, to sue at law, *sow*, with a needle, *sow*, a swine ; *sweat*, of the brow, *sweet*, delicious, pleasant.

Nails, small nails, *tax*, subsidy ; *tail*, the end, *tale*, a story ; *tare*, weight allowed, *tear*, to rend in pieces, *tear*, to shed tears ; *than*, in comparing, *then*, at that time ; *there*, in that place, *their*, of them ; *throne*, a seat of state, *thrown*, cast ; *through*, by means of, &c. *throw*, to cast ; *tide*, flux of the sea, *tied*, made fast ; *time*, when, *thyme*, a sweet herb ; *to*, unto, *toe*, of the foot, *tow*, to draw along, *too*, also, likewise, *two*, a couple ; *tongs*, for a fire, *tongues*, languages ; *tower*, for defence, *tower*, to aspire, *tour*, a journey.

Vale, a valley, *veil*, a covering, *veal*, calf's flesh ; *vassal*, a slave, *vessel*, to hold liquor ; *vial*, or phial, of glass ; *viol*, for music.

Wade, to go in water, *weighed*, in the balance ; *wail*, to mourn, *whale*, a sea-fish ; *wait*, to look for, *weight*, heaviness ; *ware*, merchandize, *wear*, to put on cloaths ; *waist*, the middle, *waste*, to spend ; *way*, to walk in, *weigh*, to poize, *wey*, milk *why*, wherefore ; *weal*, good, *wheel*, of a cart ; *weak*, feeble, *week*, seven days ;

days; *whether*, which of the two, *weather*, wet or dry;
&c. *whither*, to what place; *wen*, a swelling, *when*, at
 what time; *wet*, watery, *whet*, to sharpen; *wood*, of
 trees, *would*, was willing.

Yew, a tree, *ewe*, sheep; *yoke*, of oxen, *yolk*, of an
 egg.

WORDS made different in Sound and Signification by the
 Addition of e final.

BAB, *Barbara*, *babe*, a child; *bar*, hinderance, *bare*,
 naked; *bit*, a small piece, *bite*, with the teeth;
breath, air, *breathe*, to take air.

Can, to be able, *cane*, a staff; *chin*, of the face, *chine*,
 a back-bone; *cub*, a whelp, *cube*, a die.
din, noise, *dine*, eat at dinner.

Fat, well-liking, *fate*, destiny; *fan*, to blow, *fane*,
 weather-cock; *far*, at a distance, *fare*, entertainment;
fin, of a fish, *fine*, brave.

Hast, thou hast, *haste*, speed; *hop*, bitter fruit, *hope*,
 to expect; *bug*, to embrace, *huge*, very big.

Kin, relations, *kine*, cows.

Mad, distracted, *made*, done; *man*, in stature, *mane*,
 of a horse; *mar*, to spoil, *mare*, a beast; *met*, came to-
 gether, *mete*, to measure.

Not, no, *note*, to observe.

On, upon, *one*, an unite.

Pat, fit, *&c.* *pate*, the head; *plat*, of ground, *plate*,
 of metal; *plum*, to sound, *plume*, a feather.

Quit, to leave, *quite*, altogether.

Rag, of cloth, *rage*, anger; *rob*, to steal, *robe*, a long
 garment, *rot*, to consume, *rote*, by custom.

Scar, from a wound, *scare*, to affright; *scrap*, a bit,
scrape, with a knife; *sham*, a pretence, *shame*, disgrace;
sir, master, *fire*, father; *stag*, a deer, *stage*, to stand up-
 on; *star*, in the sky, *stare*, to gaze.

Thin, lean, *&c.* *thine*, of thee; *trip*, to go nimbly,
tripe, of an ox; *tun*, in weight, *tune*, in music.

Van, the front, *vane*, a weather-cock.

Us, from we, *use*, common practice.

War, fighting, *ware*, merchandize; *win*, to get,
wine, to drink; *wan*, pale, *wane*, decrease.

F I N I S.

BOL